

Weather

Cloudy, rather fine, mild weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 68.0 and the minimum 41.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 61.9 and 44.9.

THE CHINA PRESS

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SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1919

大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

HUNGARY'S ACTION REGARDED AS DEFINITIVE TO ALLIED POWERS

Sharp Action To Control Situation Demanded By British Papers

MISSION IS HELD

French Representatives Arrested And Kept As Hostages

BERLIN IS WAITING

Dependence On Allies For Food Brake On German Bolsheviki

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 26.—The newspapers regard the action taken by Hungary as a direct challenge to the Associated Powers and demand firm and sharp action in order to establish control of the situation. They attribute the decision to hold a conference in Paris to these events, describing the meetings of President Wilson, M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Orlando in Paris as in effect a Council of War.

Missions Quit Budapest London, March 26.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times states that it is officially declared that the Entente missions have quit Budapest. The foreign officers were disarmed and their decorations removed when the revolution broke out on Friday. A small detachment of French and British troops was disarmed on Saturday. The frontiers are now closed and little news is being received.

French Members Held Paris, March 26.—Le Matin reports that the Russian Bolsheviki have asked the Hungarian Soviet Government, by telephone, to hold the members of the French Mission prisoners with a view to their exchange for the Soviet Mission which the Bolsheviki declare the French are detaining at Salonika.

A message from Budapest, states that M. Wokier, formerly Premier of Hungary, has been arrested.

London, March 27.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Hungarian Government has released all the members of the Allied Missions except the French, who are held as hostages against the Bolsheviki in French hands. The French Government has demanded the immediate release of the Mission.

Col. Wix Reported Wounded Prague, March 26.—It is reported from Budapest that Colonel Wix, the head of the French Military Mission, is wounded and a prisoner but that Major Freeman, of the British Military Mission, escaped.

An unconfirmed report from Budapest states that Count Karolyi has been assassinated.

Copenhagen, March 24.—A message from Berlin states that the plenary committee of the Workers' Councils in German-Austria has resolved, in view of the complete dependence of German-Austria on the Entente for food, not to accede at present to the appeal made to them by their Hungarian comrades to enter into contact with the Russian Soviet Government but to be ready for all eventualities and to continue very rapidly to develop their Soviet organization.

Berlin Soviets Meet Berlin, March 26.—A plenary meeting of the Soviets of Greater Berlin sent a telegram of congratulation to the Hungarian Soviet Government and requested it to support it until the triumph of socialism has been assured everywhere.

Copenhagen, March 25.—A message from Budapest today states that the National Council, upon the motion of the President, decided to dissolve. Count Karolyi's party dissolved in a similar manner and decided to support the revolutionary Government.

Copenhagen, March 25.—According to messages from Berlin it transpires that there was firing in Budapest on Friday and Saturday in the (Continued from Page 8)

Mrs. Roosevelt Leaves For France To Visit Son's Grave



Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, widow of the former President, sailed recently for France on the steamer La Lorraine. She is accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Richard Derby. Mrs. Roosevelt will visit her sons in France, both of whom are with the American forces. She will also visit the grave of her son Quentin, who was shot down in an aerial battle.

PLANES BEING GROOMED FOR ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Probable That Three American Machines Will Be Used In Venture

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, March 24.—Several huge aeroplanes are preparing to attempt the flight across the Atlantic, which the Navy Department is undertaking shortly. It is possible that three machines will participate in the flight on the theory that the greater number the greater chances of success.

Domination To Co-operate London, March 24.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Hurd, General Seely said that the dominions had been asked to appoint suitable officers for liaison between their respective Governments and the Air Ministry. Some of these officers had taken up their duties and are the channel for assisting in a complete interchange of information and views.

Adding At Conference With regard to aerial commerce and communications within the Empire, the representatives of the Dominions and India in Paris are assisting the air section of the British Peace Delegation and their co-operation has been a great help in the consideration of the International Aerial Convention and in the regulation of rules for the air.

The Dominions concerned were also being consulted by the Department of Civil Aviation respecting aerial communication and routes and every endeavor is being made to keep in close touch on such matters.

Washington Is Silent On Tientsin Trouble

Japanese Report Unchallenged As Officials Say They Lack Complete Statements

China Press Correspondence Tientsin, March 31.—A Washington cable to the North China Star says there is a continued feeling of mystery in Washington over the Japanese-American clash in Tientsin. The Japanese statement that the American are entirely to blame goes unchallenged, as officials say they lack complete reports.

Britain Takes Over German Merchantmen

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 25.—The first German merchantmen to be surrendered have arrived in British ports.

Embarkation Starts Today, Antiochus Sails Thursday With 375 Enemy Subjects

Steamer Will Not Await Arrival Of Germans And Austrians From Outports; But Two Physicians Available

Embarkation of Germans and Austrians starts at the China Merchants' Central Wharf this afternoon at two o'clock, will continue all day tomorrow and the Antiochus, with between 350 and 375 enemy subjects aboard, is scheduled to leave for Rotterdam early Thursday morning.

Enemy subjects who are residents of the International Settlement and possibly some from the Nantao Embarkation Depot will go aboard this afternoon, the rest will embark tomorrow.

Officials here state that it has been decided to let the Antiochus sail without waiting for Germans and Austrians long overdue from the outports and interior. The latest official figures that could be obtained late yesterday afternoon of those to go show 164 men, 34 women and 109 children, a total of 358. More are expected from the North today and tomorrow morning. But Two Doctors Assigned

The Antiochus will probably sail with but two physicians, Dr. Kurz and Dr. Dubois Raymond, it was stated last night. No Chinese doctors have yet been selected and although General Lu Yung-hsian promised to send more for examination by the Allied Medical Board yesterday, they were not produced. Allied officials said last night. Several have already been examined and more are expected to apply today.

Everything is in shape for a speedy embarkation. Tickets had been distributed to enemy subjects resident in the Settlement and to the Germans and Austrians at the Embarkation Depot as the steamer was originally scheduled to sail today.

All possible preparations have been made and everything is in readiness for embarkation with the exception of assignment of accommodations to enemy subjects arriving today and tomorrow from the interior and outports.

American Company Out Today Details from the American Company and "A" Company, British, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, Special Constables and extra police will be on duty at the wharf. The arrangements at the wharf are again in the hands of Mr. A. L. Anderson, head of the Special Constables branch. Special Constables and a platoon of the Scottish Company, S.V.C., will be on duty tomorrow. The Antiochus will come alongside the wharf this morning. Much

Britain Prohibits Exportation Of Gold

General License Is Being Issued Permitting Importation Of Bullion

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 23.—The Board of Trade announces the prohibition of the exportation of gold coin and bullion to all destinations. A general license is being issued permitting the importation of any quantity of gold bullion.

FOUR C.P.O.S. STEAMERS TAKEN BY ADMIRALTY

Three Empress Liners And Montague To Carry Troops This Month And Next

All second-class and steerage and most of the saloon accommodations on the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services liners scheduled to sail from Shanghai in April and May have been requisitioned by the British Government and many local people who had booked passage were notified yesterday of the necessary cancellations.

The Montague, sailing April 3; Empress of Russia, sailing May 1; Empress of Japan, sailing May 7, and Empress of Asia, sailing May 31, are the steamers named in a telegram received yesterday by the local office of the C.P.O.S.

The ships have been requisitioned for troops. Other than that the local agency has no knowledge of the program to be followed when the ships are taken over by the British Government.

It is believed that Canadian troops returning from France and England are to be brought to Hongkong by other steamers and sent from there to Vancouver on the C.P.O.S. liners.

Report Of American Loan To China Untrue

Tokio Despatch Says Story Of Project To Make Advance Is Without Foundation

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Tokyo, March 30.—The present report of an American project to loan China \$50 million on the security of the tobacco and wine taxes is now proved to be wholly untrue as the result of official inquiries.

LIBERTY LOAN TERMS ARE TO BE LIBERAL

Announced Special Arrangements Being Made For Deferred Payments

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, March 29.—The terms for the Victory Liberty Loan will be the most liberal of any of the loans. Special arrangements are being made for deferred payments. These will be extended over a period of six months from May 10 to November 11.

Ten percent must be paid on or before May 10, this being due as a first payment with the application.

AMERICA IS FRAMING NEW IMMIGRATION LAW

Reported Radical Changes Are Embodied In Measure Before Congress

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, March 29.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—It is announced that a new immigration law has been drafted for submission to the next session of Congress. This embodies a number of radical changes in the conditions governing admission into the United States. The new law is the result of months of study.

Marshal Haig And General Bliss Leaving Peace Conference



GENERAL BLISS AND MARSHAL HAIG. Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British forces in the west, and General Tasker H. Bliss, a member of the American delegation, leaving the Peace Palace at Versailles after a conference.

RESTRICTIONS PUT ON EXPORTS FROM GERMANY

Food Has Been Sent Only Into Areas That Are Occupied By The Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, March 24.—The Supreme Economic Council has fixed a list of the commodities which Germany is prohibited from exporting during the armistice and has also arranged details regarding the payment for food by exports and approved measures giving German vessels greater freedom in their own waters.

Mr. Hoover is sending a consignment of foodstuffs to Hamburg immediately, including two shiploads for Czechoslovakia, and is also facilitating the shipment of food for Estonia and Poland.

Tells Of Shipments London, March 4.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. J. C. Wedgwood, Mr. McCurdy, Secretary to the Food Controller, stated that no food has yet been sent to Germany except to the areas occupied by the Allies and food would not be sent to unoccupied Germany until the German Government had fulfilled the preliminary conditions with regard to shipping and finance. Supplies were already in Rotterdam in anticipation of the fulfillment of these conditions. He added that about 45,000 tons of foodstuffs have arrived in German-Austria.

American Boat Arrives Copenhagen, March 25.—An American steamer has arrived in Hamburg with 7,500 tons of foodstuffs.

FORMER EMPEROR KARL IS IN SWITZERLAND

Journey Of Ex-Ruler And His Family Accomplished Under British Protection

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Copenhagen, March 24.—A message from Vienna states that the ex-Emperor of Austria and his family have gone to Switzerland.

Berne, March 25.—The journey of the ex-Emperor Karl from Austria to Switzerland was accomplished under British protection. The ex-Imperial couple are residing at Chateau Watzen.

ALLIED WAR LOSSES TOTAL 2,550,000 KILLED

France's Percentage Heaviest With Britain And Italy Second And Third

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, March 24.—The losses of the Allies in killed during the war total roughly 2,550,000 men. According to comparisons in the French press with the populations of the different countries France has lost 3.37 percent, Great Britain 1.5 percent, Italy 1.33 percent and the United States 0.13 percent.

Admiral Jellicoe Arrives In Bombay

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Bombay, March 14.—H.M.S. New Zealand, with Admiral Lord Jellicoe, has arrived. Lord and Lady Jellicoe were given a magnificent official reception, after which they proceeded to Delhi.

TREATY OF PEACE MAY BE FINISHED MIDDLE OF APRIL

Supreme Effort Is Being Made To Agree On All Terms

COUNCIL AT WORK

Action To Support Poland Against Bolsheviki Is Expected

MEET TWICE DAILY

Issues Being Worked Out At Sessions Of The Great Four

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, March 25.—The Peace Council has awakened to the necessity of completing without delay the task for which it was constituted originally—to make peace with Germany. President Wilson, M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Orlando will meet in private every day and make a supreme effort to reach an agreement on the terms to be presented to Germany before the end of next week.

There is room for hope that they will succeed for they are already agreed on the naval and military conditions and the clauses concerning food supplies.

Council Grapples With Problems Paris, March 29.—A council of Foreign Ministers and Foreign Secretaries of the United States, France, Great Britain and Italy has been created to work with the Premier and President Wilson on the great technical questions involved in the peace settlement.

They will work simultaneously with the Premier, but on different branches of the questions at issue. Japan was not given representation in the new council because its delegation does not include the Foreign Minister. The general purpose of the new council is to hasten the final settlement.

Aid For Poland Expected Paris, March 25.—Public opinion in Paris expects the Peace Conference will adopt without delay measures to support Poland against the advance of the Bolsheviki from the East by immediately despatching the Polish divisions commanded by General Haller, which have been waiting in France since March 15.

Paris, March 25.—M. Leon Bourgeois has presented a modified scheme for a League of Nations, which is supported by the French Government, for more adequate military protection for France. It calls for an Inter-Allied military staff sitting permanently in Paris keeping its eyes open.

Paris, March 27.—An authoritative statement from a British source points out that the covenant of the League of Nations obviously must be embodied in the Treaty of Peace in view of the fact that the latter refers to the mandates of the League to whom the Germans are required to cede their colonies.

Expect Early Completion Paris, March 26.—A high British authority expresses the opinion that the Peace Treaty with Germany will be ready by the middle of April.

Paris, March 24.—In view of the seriousness of the situation in Europe a big effort is being made to have the Treaty of Peace ready within a week. Practically all the terms have been formulated and Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and Signor Orlando are concentrating their efforts on the final shaping of the Treaty.

Paris, March 25.—The conference between M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, Signor Orlando and President Wilson continued till late this afternoon. No secretaries or stenographers were present. It is understood that good progress was made with the Treaty of Peace.

Meeting Twice Daily Paris, March 26.—It is understood that the Council of the Great Four will continue to meet twice daily either at the residence of President

POLES AND UKRAINIANS HAVE NOT MADE REPLY

Allied Demand For Suspension
Of Hostilities Has Not Yet
Brought Response

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 24.—President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando and Marshal Foch today deliberated on the question of the disembarkation of the Polish division at Dantzig. The new situation in Hungary renders a prompt settlement imperative. The conference has not yet received a response from the Poles and Ukrainians to the demands made by the Allies for the suspension of hostilities.

Mission Is Going To Lemberg

Warsaw, March 23.—An Entente mission is going to Lemberg to try to arrange an armistice between Poland and the Ukraine.

The military situation at Lemberg has greatly improved since the Poles drove back the Ukrainians from the Sadowa-Wiand-Grodek railway but the Ukrainians still surround Lemberg, which is being bombarded daily and which is very short of food. The Ukrainian troops are mostly commanded by highly paid German artillery officers.

Calls Situation Obscure

London, March 25.—In the House of Commons today, during question time, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the situation in the Ukraine is obscure but it is reported that the Petlura Government has collapsed before the Bolsheviks, who have advanced in certain sectors. There was no immediate danger to Odessa, which the Allies did not intend to evacuate. The Allied forces there were under the control of the French Command, who were taking the necessary measures to deal with the situation.

EGYPTIAN LEADERS TOLD DISORDERS MUST STOP

General Watson Issues Warning
Saying Strong Measures
Will Be Taken

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Cairo, March 17.—General Watson summoned the leaders of Zagloul's party, whom he told he held responsible for the dreadful excesses and called on them to exercise their utmost influence to prevent disturbances. He said that the British army hitherto had dealt lightly with the situation but if the disorders were not stopped strong measures would be necessary. The leaders protested their innocence, declared that the agitation was beyond their control and expressed anxiety to carry out General Watson's demand.

Disorders Break Out In Cairo

Cairo, March 24.—The cab-drivers have struck and fresh disorders have occurred in Cairo in which the military were compelled to disperse crowds attempting to storm the Government printing works. Unsuccessful attacks were made upon the Helwan railway bridges, lines and telegraphs.

Commons Told Of Situation

London, March 25.—In the House of Commons today, during question time, Mr. Harmsworth stated that there was every indication that the general situation in Egypt is being maintained. The Acting High Commissioner reported that the firm action of the authorities was having due effect and Cairo and Alexandria continued quiet. In the Behara province agricultural work appeared to be proceeding normally except in the district between Damashour and Kafrel-Zayat, but possibly the Bedouins in the western district of that province might attempt further marauding expeditions.

Soudan Troops Being Used

London, March 25.—The latest official news from Egypt is that a detachment of troops from the Soudan has been sent to occupy Assuan and the situation in Egypt is steadily improving.

Millerand Assumes Duties At Strasburg

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 25.—M. Millerand, the newly appointed French Commissioner-General of Alsace-Lorraine, arrived in Strasburg yesterday.

New French Ambassador To Japanese Court



M. EDMOND BARST, Amb.

French Railwaymen Ask For Concessions

Nationalisation Of Roads And
8-Hour-Day Among Things
They Demand

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 25.—The Secretary of the French Railwaymen's Federation puts forward three claims, namely, wages to begin at 200 francs a month, an 8-hour day and the nationalisation of the French railways. A reply is demanded before May 1.

Gang Of Ricsha Thugs Is Sent To Prison

Coolies Engaged In Series Of
Robberies Of Foreigners
Given Sentences

A band of eight ricksha coolies who have been engaged in a systematic series of robberies of foreign faras during the past couple of months were sentenced in the Mixed Court yesterday, two receiving sentences of two years each and the rest going to prison for a year. All will be expelled from the Settlement at the conclusion of their sentences.

Five specific cases wherein various of the men were engaged in the robberies of foreigners were cited yesterday. The robberies all occurred in the early morning hours and the procedure followed was for the coolie pulling the ricksha, which was usually picked up at the Carlton or some other point in the Central district, to conduct his fare into an alleyway, where the victim was seized and despoiled by the rest of the gang. Several gold watches, rings and a considerable amount of money constituted the loot in the cases mentioned. Mr. J. A. Clarke, who was robbed of watch and money in an alleyway off Kiukiang Road after taking a ricksha from the Carlton on the night of March 8, was the only complaining witness to appear.

Obituary

Mr. Charles A. Biddle
Funeral services for Mr. Charles A. Biddle, manager of the Savoy Hotel, were held at Bubbling Well Cemetery Sunday, a large number of friends attending. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. R. Hykes. A very large number of wreaths and floral pieces were sent by Mr. Biddle's many friends.



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News Brevities

A. E. S. Thompson and Co. was named defendant in the British Supreme Court yesterday in a suit for breach of contract brought by Mow Shing and Co. Application by counsel for defense, Mr. E. W. Godfrey, for particulars, was granted. The claim was for Tls. 7,000 damages sustained through the non-shipment by defendants of 70 tons of blue annealed steel sheets. Plaintiff are represented by Mr. H. P. Wilkinson.

The first Japanese decoration ever conferred on an American naval officer was the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, bestowed upon Commander F. J. Horne, who left Yokohama for the United States on March 24.

Lieutenant K. E. Allan, R.F.C., will return to Shanghai next week to join the services of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

New charts for the Chefoo Inner Harbor and the Chefoo Harbor and Approaches are now on sale at the office of the Coast Inspector.

A Chinese police constable stationed at the China Merchants' Central Wharf last Sunday noticed four coolies engaged in throwing lifebelts off the Blue Funnel liner Antiochus, which is to transport Germans to Rotterdam. There was no attempt at concealment of the act and he supposed the men to be employed on the boat until a Chinese informed him that the belts were being stolen. He got on the trail and located the men in an alleyway busily dividing the spoils. Three of the thieves escaped, but one was captured and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday.

The case in Admiralty brought against the motor schooner Esperanza by a Chinese ship supply firm, which was to have been heard in the United States Court for China yesterday, was settled by the parties.

Four men found in possession of a dagger and clever imitation of a revolver, who admitted that they were about to commit an armed robbery, were given sentences of nine months each in the Mixed Court yesterday.

The Supreme Court of Peking has upheld the decisions of the lower courts in imposing the capital sentence on Hung Ji-tai, found guilty of being implicated in the murder of Mr. Sung Chiao-jen, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, shot and killed at the Shanghai railway station in 1914. Hung was arrested in Shanghai by Mr. Sung's son and later handed over to the Chinese authorities by the Mixed Court.

The new Dutch Minister to China arrived in the Capital on the night of March 27.

Wong Chen-mon, an editor of the Beggar's Weekly, Canton, has sued the editor of the Wai Tak Women's Weekly for libel.

Mr. J. J. Keegan, Treasurer of the

American Red Cross, Shanghai Chapter, makes acknowledgement of a contribution of Mex. \$300 to the funds of the Shanghai Chapter forwarded to him by Mr. C. W. Wrightson, Chairman of the British Flower Shop, Limited, this being the seventh contribution which the British Flower Shop, Ltd., has made to the American Red Cross Funds.

An exhibition of water colors and paintings in oil will be given at the Palace Hotel on Thursday, Friday and Saturday by Mr. I. Shirataki.

The twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., will be held at 4:30 p.m. today in the registered office of the company, 14 Kiukiang Road.

A straw hat or two was sighted along the Bund yesterday. No shots were fired.

The entire stock of supplies damaged by fire in the British Red Cross godowns at Vladivostok have been replaced by the British Women's Work Association of Shanghai, 850 articles valued at \$1,130 having been shipped last week, according to the B.W.W.A. report issued yesterday.

The Pacific Mail liner Venezuela will arrive from Hongkong Thursday and will sail for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco the same day. The Venezuela takes 200 tons of cargo from this port.

Mr. J. E. Jacobs, American Vice-Consul, will sail for the United States on the Venezuela.

American Co. Dance

Over 100 couples were in attendance at the Astor House last night for the American Company, S.V.C. Glee Club's first supper dance. The affair proved an enjoyable one, so enjoyable and successful in fact that it has been decided to give similar functions at regular intervals. The Astor ballroom was lavishly decorated with flags and a general military tone was given by the presence of the men in uniform. The dancing lasted from 9:30 until 12:30 and a tasty buffet supper was served. The orchestra April-fool the dancers by galloping on the stroke of 12 for a brief space.

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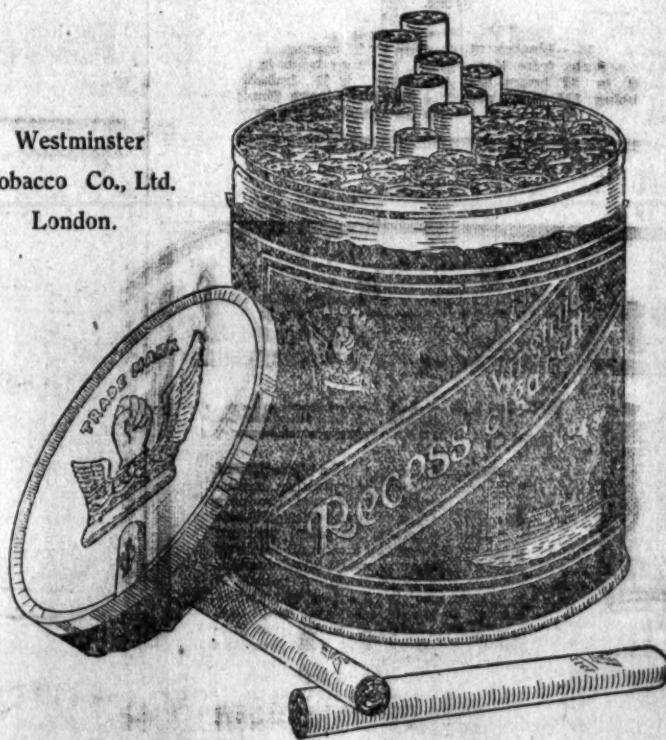
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CHURCHILL TELLS WHY BIG ARMY IS NEEDED

Men Must Re-Enlist Or It Will
Be Impossible To Relieve
Territorial Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 25.—In the House of Commons today, replying to the criticism of the opposition to the Military Service Bill, Mr. Churchill, the Secretary of State for War, said that unless men were re-enlisted for two years or more it would be impossible to relieve the territorial and other troops in India and elsewhere, who ought to have effective relief. The Government must do everything to recreate an army based on voluntary enlistment as early as possible.

Mr. Churchill denied that an army of 900,000 men, including ten divisions on the Rhine and four in Great Britain, was excessive. He pointed out that a situation had recently developed in Egypt which was very far-reaching in danger and necessitated an appeal to the men collected at the ports for demobilisation to return to help their comrades from murder. "The whole country is in a state of practical insurrection."

We were going to demand a reduction of the German army to 100,000 men and no boy scouts, but the Germans were not likely to agree if we unduly reduced the strength of our army.

The present state of Europe was one of increasing gravity and perplexity and we must not throw away the results gained by the sacrifices of millions of our men during the past four years.

More Light Thrown On Cause Of War

President Poincaré Speaks Of
Recent Disclosures In Talk
To Students

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 24.—In his speech at the re-opening of the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris, President Poincaré told the students that another proof had fallen into the hands of the French Government concerning the responsibility for the war. On July 11, 1914, the Austrian Ambassador in Paris had been informed by the Austrian Chancellor that the Central Empires were in complete agreement on the political situation arising out of the murders at Sarajevo and on all eventual circumstances.

NANKING IS DELAYED

The China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking, scheduled to leave here next Sunday, has been delayed, according to a cable received last night by the local agent. The steamer will sail from Hongkong on Saturday; is due at Wanchow next Tuesday at daylight and will sail for San Francisco Tuesday afternoon.

BRITISH CONTINGENT HERE

Forty British officers and 26 men, all of whom have been in active service in France and many with the 1914 medal, arrived here yesterday on the Empress of Asia, on their way to Siberia. The officers are quartered at the German Medical and Engineering School on Rue Lafayette and the men are at the Hanbury Institute.

Lieutenant Flies From Marseilles To Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 24.—Lieutenant Roach has made a flight from Marseilles to Paris in 31 hours, his average speed being 125 miles per hour.

Women Win Hearing At Peace Conference



American women are elated over the recent announcement, made in Paris, that four of the five powers dominating the Peace Congress have assented to the request for representation of women on all Peace Conference committees dealing with the interests of women and children. The American delegates on the Inter-Allied Women's Council are Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Katherine B. Davis, and Mrs. Juliet Barrett Tibbles.

CHINESE SURRENDER KOREANS TO JAPANESE

Question Relating To Consular
Jurisdiction In Peking Is
Re-Opened

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, March 23.—By arresting and handing over to the Japanese police Peh Yuan-hai, Wu Ken-ung and another Korean, whose name is unknown, on the 27th the Chinese police reopened the question of consular jurisdiction in Peking, which China has never recognized.

Chinese police, assisted by Japanese, made the arrests, after which the prisoners were immediately handed over to the Japanese and taken to the Japanese lockup and transferred to Tientsin next day for trial.

Cases are on record where the Chinese have refused to hand over British subjects arrested in Peking. The Chinese themselves transferring the prisoners to Tientsin and handing them over to the British authorities here.

It will be interesting to learn whether this is a precedent or merely a political application of the doctrine enunciated by the Shantung Shih Pan, which speaks frequently of both China and Japan as "our country."

The Japanese state that these Koreans stole \$150 from Japanese.

Banards Farewell

The Banvard Company, which has been entertaining crowded houses at the Olympic, wound up its present engagement last evening with a final successful performance of "The Bell Boy." Tonight members of the company are the guests of the Carlton Cafe management, which is giving a supper dance in their honor. Admission is \$3, including supper. The Banwards leave Shanghai for a trip on the Northern circuit.

There are some "remarks" by Professor Giles in a pleasant vein. There is also an article by Mr. Coulton on Edward Chavannes, the famous French sinologist, recently dead. Mr. Werner writes on "Head-Flattening" and Mr. Morse on "A Short-Lived Republic." Major W. Perceval Yetts contributes two interesting articles, while Mr. W. A. Cornaby and Dr. Herbert Chasley are two local contributors. There is also an article on "A School of Oriental Languages" by Sir E. D. Ross and on "Early Buddhist Art" by Mr. Christopher Irving.

The editor in his foreword asks readers for personal support in making the publication a success. That request is earnestly seconded. The new Review fills a great need. There must be such a publication for the large number of people with a living interest in China, its history, its civilization and its people. To all such people the first issue will be full of highly valuable material.

American Farmers Using More Tractors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, March 23.—Figures made public by the Department of Agriculture today show that American farmers are using twice as many farm tractors as in 1918. The estimated production of tractors last year was \$15,000.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.
March:
24—Carchinam, Shanghai; Manila.
25—Chinatan, Shanghai; Montreal.
26—Hamilton, Savoy Hotel, Shanghai; Honolulu.
Great Northern Telegraph Co.
March:
3—Burt, care Post Office; Tokio.
10—Shirley Hall, Astor; Chefoo.
12—Jacob Vishnevsky; Vladivostok.
17—Pusloff, Hotel de France; Peking.
17—Stampf Karberg; Bando.
18—Kawasakiyoko; Kobe.
18—Bessie Abbott, Astor House; Hongkong.
25—Morfy, Mihailofna Semenovoff; Elyu.
26—Drooshko; Irkutsk.
26—Lectie Hees, Astor House; Nagasaki.
26—Yakoom, Zinkarekaja 165; Dairen.
27—Triolo; Osaka.
Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.
February:
24—Sui-heonghun; Taipei.
25—James Hughes, Astor House; Chefoo.

The New Review

The first issue of The New China Review, for which those interested in things Chinese have looked forward for some time, made its appearance yesterday. It is a neatly gotten up publication and from its first bill of contents it promises to live up to the honorable memory of the old China Review, in which Giles and Parker crossed powerful swords. That bill of contents contains the names of some of most famous living sinologists, Giles, Werner, Ross and Dore are represented by articles, a notable quartet.

After an editorial foreword by Mr. Samuel Coulton, who will be editor and who will be remembered as the editor of the Encyclopedia Sinica,

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Officers And Committee Elected
For 1919 And Annual
Report Is Read

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Horticultural Society was held yesterday afternoon at the British Supreme Court. The following officers were elected: President, Sir Havilland de Saumarez; Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. C. Stephenson; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. E. B. Heaton-Smith; Director of Horticulture, Mr. D. Macgregor; Committee: Messrs. E. Jenner, Hogg, F. Ayres, P. Fowler, P. Peebles, J. Ambrose, R. C. Turner, Way Yung, Dr. Marsh and Messrs. Wright and Wrightson.

In the absence of Sir Havilland de Saumarez Mr. F. Ayres occupied the chair. In reading the annual report he referred to the loss sustained by the Society in the death of Mrs. Huxbury and the resignation of Madame Courser. The report follows in part:

"The membership of the Society at the close of the year was 210 showing an increase of 15 over 1917 notwithstanding a number of resignations."

"In regard to the accounts, gross income \$2,065.98 shows an increase of \$433.49, accounted for by the grant of the 300 (\$413.09) from the Municipal Council and gross expenditure \$1,344.13 an increase of \$296.37 from last year, and the credit bank balance shows an increase of \$138.11."

"Two shows were held during the year. The Spring show in the French Park in a match kindly lent to us by the committee of the Fete Trianon and the Autumn show on the Bund. The attendance at both shows was up to the average but disappointing as regards the number the committee feel they have a right to expect, especially for the Autumn show being held in such a prominent position as the Bund."

"The proposal to hold a dahlia show in the Autumn was abandoned from lack of support."

"A new departure was made by inviting school children to the Autumn show, a small charge of 20 cents each was made and a total of 612 school children attended; the scholars were invited to write essays on the show."

Paris Planning A Gingerbread Fair

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 22.—The Minister of the Interior has decided to authorize the holding of a Gingerbread Fair to open on Easter Sunday.

Woman Lawyer In New York To Fight For I.W.W.



Miss Caroline A. Lowe, a Chicago attorney, is in New York to launch a legal fight in behalf of the fifty-eight I.W.W. and dangerous aliens held on Ellis Island awaiting deportation. Miss Lowe will seek to prevent the deportation of the undesirable by means of habeas corpus proceedings.

Lincolnshire Meeting Won By Royal Bucks

River Shore Second In Handicap,
With Somerville In
Last Place

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 26.—The Lincolnshire Handicap was run this afternoon with the following results:
Royal Bucks 1
River Shore 2
Somerville 3
Fifteen ran. Won by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.
Betting: 100 to 7 against Royal Bucks; 100 to 30 against River Shore; 5 to 1 against Somerville.

Woman's Club Meets To Elect Officers

The American Woman's Club will meet this afternoon at the Carlton for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year.

Customs Men Seize Big Lot Of Opium

180 Balls Found Hidden Under
Steel Plates On The
Toonan

One hundred and eighty full-sized balls of Patna opium, valued at about the \$9,000, were discovered and seized on the steamer Toonan yesterday morning by Customs officers. The smuggled balls were packed down fast between steel plates in the coal bunkers and were placed there when the vessel called at Hongkong. Only sixty balls of the lot were found to be whole, the rest being crushed into irregular shaped pieces.

A telegram was received sometime last week by a local anti-opium association from a Hongkong organization stating that about 280 balls were being imported into Shanghai. Twelve the Customs officers searched the ship for the drug without success and it was only after the plans of the vessel had been examined and found not to correspond to the actual construction of the part where the drug was stored that the balls were discovered.

The opium was removed to the Customs godown, and a thorough investigation will be conducted.

Labor Corps Denounces Traffic
Five hundred Chinese, members of labor battalions in France, have protested by cable against the opium traffic in Seehuen and elsewhere. The telegram, signed by Messrs. George W. Verity, W. S. Chen and N. Chang, was received yesterday from Brest and urged the dismissal of dishonest officials and the institution of drastic measures to suppress the opium traffic.

The Symphony

The enterprise of Messrs. Mirovitch, Piastro and Pacl in giving a concert with orchestra, resulted in a packed theater at the Lyceum last night. The orchestra consisted of the Municipal players with the addition of many local soloists and amateurs, Miss Macleod leading. Although unavoidably lacking in the woodwind department the orchestral force was as near complete as we have had for many a long day here. Mr. Pacl, in the comparatively short time at his disposal had drilled the band into an excellent unanimity and a ready response to his own demands.

directing the orchestra from the piano. Although many of the instruments must have been unable to see him the orchestra, thanks to the excellent leading, gave a good account of the work, and in two movements out of the three kept well together. Conducting and solo playing are really two separate roles. Mr. Pacl, however, gave a remarkable display in combining the two roles. His mastery performance was heartily encored. In response he played the "Harmonious Blacksmith" variations of Handel.

Mr. Piastro, on appearing to play the Beethoven concerto, was warmly welcomed back to Shanghai. His playing of the great classic cannot be spoken of with too much praise. Perfection of the technique and tone are only the means he employs to give dignity and power to the great tunes that support the work like columns of masonry.

Mr. Mirovitch was as warmly received as his colleague. His appearance at the end of so long a program to play the Grieg concerto was a difficult task. The work abounding in fine climax effects, however, held the audience to the end. The conductor and he attained a very close agreement although the piano was behind Mr. Pacl. The culmination of the last movement was splendidly realized.

Altogether the concert is one of the finest ever given here. Its length and the character of the works performed precludes a more detailed appreciation of the playing.

Mention must be made of the three pieces for strings only which opened part two. They were Grieg's melody "To the Spring," Dvorak's Nocturne and a "Menuette" by Mr. Pacl.

If in the Mozart Concerto the orchestra could be given rather little attention as Mr. Pacl's hands were engaged in playing, in these three pieces of which the Grieg was most successful there was an elaboration of direction especially to first violins and basses that was rather more than desirable to the audience. A Grieg string climax was treated with the force appropriate to the great moments of the The Ring, or the "1812" overture. But Mr. Pacl gets his effects for all that.

In response to the great demand for these concerts as shown by last night's large attendance a similar concert, with an equally fine program, will be given next Tuesday evening at the Olympic Theater.

R. H. HUNTER.

Good Program At Apollo

A double attraction at the Apollo last night pleased a large audience, popular approval being divided between the local Pathe pictures of the repatriation of the Germans and the Andrieff Trio, a Russian dancing combination of real merit. The trio, composed of two men and one woman, gave some remarkable exhibitions of modern Russian and Cossack dancing. They are to be here only two nights longer. Several good comedy pictures are also included in the Apollo bill.

Entries For Spring Races

Entries for the Shanghai Race Club's Spring race meeting will close at the Grand Stand at 5 p.m. next Saturday and members leaving entries are requested to deposit them in the box in the secretary's office.

Red Cross Cup Shoot

There were four finalists instead of two, as previously reported, in the Siberian Red Cross Cup competition which was shot off at the range Saturday. The runners up were Corp. C. Matsuno, Japanese Co., Pte. A. C. Godby, "A" Co., British, and Sergt. M. Leitao, Portuguese Co. The winner, as previously announced, was Pte. Hugh Robinson, of "A" Company.

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The China Press

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WEATHER

Cloudy, rather fine, mild weather.

BIRTH

MORRISON: On 30th March, 1919, at the Victoria Nursing Home, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Morrison, a daughter.

21862

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 1, 1919

Shanghai Harbor Improvement

WHATEVER differences of opinion there may be as to the relative merits of the different proposals for improving the harbor of Shanghai there can be only one view on the necessity of such improvement. If Shanghai is to occupy its logical and rightful place in the world of commerce, there must be a better harbor; perhaps it is more exact to say there must be a harbor, for what we have now is only one of sorts.

Some facts stand out as obvious. Shanghai is the gateway to the great Asiatic mainland. Shanghai and Hankow together must be the great loading and unloading places for the world's goods on this continent, each perhaps in a different way. If Shanghai is to fulfil this function properly, it must have its port less than fifteen miles away. The economic disadvantage of bringing both cargo and passengers on launches and lighters from Woosung is too obvious for comment. The certainty of the enormous development of trade in the near future between Europe and America and China also needs no comment. The question is purely a matter of method.

The plan of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, as summed up in THE CHINA PRESS Sunday, does not require either the Chinese Government or the foreign and Chinese commercial bodies to commit themselves to anything. It is purely for a thorough investigation of conditions and possibilities and proposed solutions. Without such an investigation progress is permanently inhibited. With it we can know definitely the possibilities before us and with them as a basis go before the Chinese Government and the commercial interests involved and make definite requests for support.

Much has already been done by the enterprising Conservancy Board under the direction of its far-sighted chief, Mr. von Heidenstam. Much more remains to be done by wider interests before specific recommendations can be made. Already some definite proposals have been framed for consideration. The present plan does not limit the investigation to these, however, and out of them others may be formulated. With these proposals only men qualified technically can deal, nor is it necessary that they should be dealt with in these columns. The important thing is to go ahead with the enterprise, that definite progress may be made toward the great future that all the development of modern fortune has promised for Shanghai, and China, as well.

Correspondence

Tientsin, March 27, 1919.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Sir.—About your article and picture "Commander of Engineers: Colonel W. B. Parsons" in Sunday, March 23, 1919, issue.

Would you not please add the China merits of Colonel Parsons too? You forgot to speak about them altogether. I am speaking of them, from personal recollection, as Colonel Parsons came to China for the J. P. Morgan Syndicate, which in 1898-99 traced the railway link from Canton to Hankow through Chinese territory which at that time was yet inaccessible to foreigners.

To a few the recollection will yet be known with what diplomatic delicacy Parsons sat and waited for weeks before the gates of Changsha, the capital of Hunan, before the Governor gave him permission to enter and proceed to work, as well as how all that province was at that time most anti-foreign.

If Colonel Parsons, who surveyed himself the whole Canton-Hankow line, was allowed to have his way, this railway link would have been entirely finished at the beginning of this century. But the Chinese Government had instructed its Minister to Washington, the late Liang Chen-tung, to repurchase the concession from the China-American Development Company. Only after great pressure the concession was abandoned, as Colonel Parsons said in a speech before the American Engineering Society in Philadelphia in 1915, for the reason that Minister Liang had asked President Roosevelt and the American Government not to undertake this engineering work at that time.

Ever since the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway has not been carried out, the last obstruction being the European War of 1914.

Enclosing my card, I have the honor to be,

Yours faithfully,

For Shi.

Note: The article referred to told of Colonel Parsons' command of an American unit in France.

How England Prepares For Peace

The Ministry Of Reconstruction And Its Work

(British Official)

The Governmental arrangements for considering the problems connected with reconstruction after the war have passed through more stages. The subject swam into the public ken in the days before Mr. Asquith was succeeded as Prime Minister by Mr. Lloyd George. It was then under the purview of a committee consisting wholly of Cabinet Ministers with a small secretariat devoting its whole time to the business of the committee.

For three months after Mr. Lloyd George came in the sub-committees of this Ministerial Committee contrived to carry on, reports being forwarded from time to time to the Prime Minister. The subjects considered were these: agricultural policy, demobilisation of the army, acquisition of powers, coal conservation, aliena, forestry, relations between employers and employed, women's employment.

But, as the war advanced, this committee proved ill-adapted for the work it had to do. As war conditions grew more pronounced in their effects, the Government had to interfere more and more with the economic life of the country, and this obviously added to the complexity of the problems connected with the eventual return to normal conditions. So in March, 1917, a new reconstruction authority was created, namely, a Committee of which the Prime Minister was chairman and Mr. Montagu, now Secretary of State for India, Vice-Chairman. The remaining fourteen members included certain members of parliament especially interested in many of the problems involved, representations of labor, men of standing in the world of business and finance and other well-qualified experts in the various subjects of inquiry. New sub-committees were appointed as follows: adult education, civil war workers' demobilisation, acquisition of land, machinery of government, local government, ministry of health. And other subjects such as housing, unemployment, physical training, juvenile employment and apprenticeship, the supply of raw materials and shipping, was added to the repertoire of subjects.

This committee did its work for several months until it had in its turn to be superseded. It proved impossible for the Prime Minister, who was burdened with the responsibility for the conduct of the war, to superintend the work of the Reconstruction Committee. So in July, 1917, under the new Ministries Act, a regular Ministry of Reconstruction was established in order to give greater power and dignity to the authority, to ensure a closer contact with the other Departments of State and with the War Cabinet, and to provide a departmental head who would be responsible to parliament for the efficiency of the work to be done. The Act defined the functions of the Ministry of Reconstruction in these terms:

"To consider and advise upon the problems which may arise out of the present war and may have to be dealt with upon its termination, and for the purposes aforesaid to institute and conduct such inquiries, propose such schemes, and make such recommendations as he thinks fit."

They were defined by the Home Secretary, when the new Ministries Bill was before the House of Commons, at greater length but with equal clearness:

"The functions of the Minister will, of course, not be to any substantial extent executive functions. The Department will be mainly advisory. The Minister will appoint committees, or take over existing committees and receive their reports. He will institute on his own initiative exponents in matters connected with his functions. He will frame schemes for after-war action with a view to conditions which will arise after the war, and submit them to the War Cabinet, and he will indicate the Department by which those schemes could best be carried out. He will certainly not act in opposition to or in competition with any other Department. He will have conferred upon him certain powers now vested in other Departments of State. His powers will not be exclusive. They will be concurrent and will be exercised in co-operation with the other departments. In short, it will be his duty to assist the other departments to provide them with information and with proposals and to help them to build a bridge which will safely carry us over from war to peace conditions."

The Minister set up an Advisory Council, representative of all the leading interests concerned in reconstruction, in order to assist him in considering the many and varied proposals which come before him. The Department was divided into branches dealing with commerce and production, including the supply of materials; with finance, shipping and common sources; with labor and industrial organization; with the machinery of Government, health and education and with housing and internal transport.

It will be seen that this is an enormous field of inquiry. Indeed, it is impossible even to enumerate the reports that have been issued by various committees and sub-committees and the suggestions that have been made. Some of these latter have already borne fruit. Perhaps the best-known example is the

report by the Whitley Committee, so called from the name of its chairman. This committee made some valuable suggestions about the establishment of Industrial Councils for the various trades, representative of masters and men, with district and works committees similarly representative. Many such Councils have now been "coached" and they will be of the utmost use in composing differences between employers and employed and in developing a common interest and responsibility among masters and men.

Another far-reaching series of suggestions was contained in a report of the Local Government Committee on the transfer of functions from the Poor Law authorities. This scheme would completely revolutionise the system of England, substituting public assistance for the old system of poor house and pauper support. Very important, again, was the report on Coal Conservation with its suggestion of large central chemical power stations and a consequential great saving of fuel.

Then the big problem of demobilisation, both military and civil, has been taken in hand. The military aspect has been dealt with jointly by the War Office and the Ministry of Reconstruction. Great progress has been made on this question and there is no doubt that the arrangements will all be fully ready by the time the war is over. A report has also been issued by the Civil War Workers' Committee on civil demobilisation. This, it needs hardly to be said, is a vast problem in itself. For millions of the fighting men who have been recruited for military service in the United Kingdom have been drawn from industrial and commercial occupations and transport. The industries must immediately be affected by the cessation of war with those engaged in the manufacture of munitions. The estimated number of persons employed in munition work (including shipbuilding) is given as 2,022,000 men and 784,000 women. Of course a number of industries now engaged on munition work, such as iron and steel, shipbuilding, and so forth, will carry on after the war and may, in many cases, be engaged in great reduction of employment will be necessary. On the other hand the employment of large numbers engaged in making explosives, shells, fuses, airships will cease so far as that sort of work is concerned, while in many other engineering works the plant will have to be converted to other purposes. A general estimate is that 1,380,000 men and 591,000 women are employed in industries from which there will be a big outflow of labor at the end of the war, though all these will not necessarily be discharged. Still an abnormal amount of unemployment may well exist and the report makes suggestions about the machinery (Employment Exchanges, as well as Labor Resettlement and Local Advisory Committees) appointed by the Ministry of Labor which will best deal with the problem.

Good progress has also been made by the Ministry in the consideration of the problem of turning over the surplus munition factories to peace production when the war is over. The Engineering Committee has been engaged in collecting information about the engineering machinery and products imported from Germany to England before the war, articles which could as well be produced in the United Kingdom. They have made a survey of the three-fourths of the industry which have been engaged in the production of munitions and have compiled a list of products which was under-manufactured in Great Britain before the war.

Firms now doing munition work have been approached with inquiries as to which of these lines of production they could take up. As a result many firms are satisfied that they can undertake new kinds of manufacture after the war with profit. Some factories are already provided with alternative parts, so that their machinery can be quickly adapted to the new work.

A valuable housing report deals with the problem of sufficient and sanitary dwellings for the working classes of the country. The Government has backed the Ministry's scheme and is prepared to make up to local authorities three-fourths of the loss these may incur in the provision of artisan dwellings, only stipulating that the schemes must be approved and carried out within a reasonable time. Other reports deal with adult education, that is, with the provision of time and opportunity for more instruction for those whose early education was insufficient; with the all-important subjects of food production, with the interesting subject of forestry, with the question of the acquisition of land for public purposes, and many other subjects too numerous to recapitulate.

The Ministry of Reconstruction, which has lately been in some degree reorganised with a view to the changing conditions of its work as peace approaches, has thoroughly justified its existence to date. The direction of the Minister, Mr. C. Addison, M.P., a good deal of its investigation has issued already in Government and Departmental action, every aspect of the vast problem of reconstruction has been thoroughly considered, and the cases for the necessary material has been gathered for practical action and legislative enactment. The coming of peace will therefore not find the nation unprepared in any department of its social and industrial life.

Mr. McAdoo On Federal Control Of The Railroads

The recommendation of Director General McAdoo that Congress extend the period of Federal control of the railroads for five years has concentrated the country's attention on the railroad problem and given rise to a vast amount of speculation as to the future ownership of the roads. Just before his retirement from office, as Secretary of the Treasury and Director General of Railroads, Mr. McAdoo permitted his views on the subject to be embodied in a special article which later appeared in the New York Times Magazine (January 5).

The present law, it will be recalled, provides for a continuation of Federal control for twenty-one months after the proclamation of peace. Mr. McAdoo holds that it is impracticable and unwise to continue to operate the railroads without an extension of this period. In the first place, he looks for a serious impairment of railroad morale. No other commercial or industrial activity requires an organization so greatly revolutionized as the army. In the railroad business the same promptness, the same recognition of the value of discipline in all respects is required for efficiency as in an army. As the time draws near for resumption of control by the private owners of the roads, the slightest hint of disaffection is likely to be divided between the expiring Government control and the approaching private control.

Mr. McAdoo finds a further difficulty in the financial situation. Annual permanent improvements are, in his opinion, imperative for the maintenance of a national transportation system commensurate with the country's growing needs. Up to the signing of the armistice about \$60,000,000 had been spent in improvements during the year 1918. The normal condition of the roads was "the necessity of war," as recognized in the law. When hostilities ended this necessity could no longer be urged. A comprehensive plan for the improvement of the railroad system as a whole must be developed and for these expenditures months would be too short a time in which to make and apply such a plan, even with the full cooperation of the corporations owning the roads.

If the railroad corporations, thinking that the end of Federal control is the signal to wait and make their own capital investments, Mr. McAdoo feels that the organizations will be more or less demoralized, assuming that the properties are kept by the Government for the twenty-one months only. His own plan of

extension of Federal control contemplates a yearly expenditure for necessary improvements of not less than \$500,000,000 or \$2,500,000,000 for the five year period.

Already the Government has accumulated much instructive experience concerning the management of railroads, and this experience should not be thrown away. Sooner or later the American people will have to decide between Government and private ownership. Since this problem is economic rather than political in its character, Mr. McAdoo maintains that the decision should be based upon the acceptance of an adequate test, and we are now provided with an opportunity for making such a test. He says:

If the period of Federal control is extended for a reasonable time, we shall be able to ascertain what can or cannot be done with the railroads under unified management, and we will at the same time avoid the false conclusion into which political passion and prejudice may lead us. By extending the period of Federal control beyond the Presidential campaign of 1920, we shall defer final action upon this important question until the decision shall not affect the contest of a political candidate or a political party.

Up to this time the test has not been sufficient to show what is the right solution of the problem. We have had unified control under abnormal conditions—those of war. The great purpose was to win the war, and the railroads were operated primarily to that end. No one questions that they served this purpose with complete success. The roads were taken over when transportation was paralyzed. The congestion was relieved, troops and war materials were moved to the ports of embarkation without delay. The traveling and shipping public were slightly inconvenienced, but their inconvenience was chargeable to the abnormal conditions of war, not to the unified operation of the railroads. One normal condition of peace, and a test that will lead us to the right conclusion must, therefore, be made during a period of peace. We now have an opportunity to make this test. It will be a great mistake if it is cast aside.

There is no general desire to return to old conditions in railroad management, and Mr. McAdoo believes that five years of Federal control would probably lead to a decision in favor of some form of centralized regulation under private ownership, rather than to outright Government ownership.

Historic Weimar

"We will call on the old German spirit of Weimar!"

That was the invocation of the German Chancellor in the course of his opening address before the National Assembly. If the spiritual atmosphere of any locality in Germany should be of good augury for the labors of the Assembly, certainly no happier choice could have been made. The "old German spirit of Weimar," if rightly understood, includes well-nigh everything that had contributed, in the course of centuries, toward earning for Germany the respect she enjoyed until the new German spirit of Prussian militarism destroyed it. One of the last great concourses at Weimar took place in the closing year of the last century, (1899), when the quiet old town was crowded with festive throngs gathered to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Goethe's birth.

It was at Wartburg, in the Grand Duchy of Weimar, that Martin Luther began his great undertaking, the translation of the Bible into German, laying the foundation of the modern German language. The miner's son had been a student at the university of Erfurt, where he afterward entered the convent of the Augustines as monk, and had then become a professor at the University of Wittenberg, which had just been founded by the Elector of Saxony, who was at the same time Landgrave of Thuringia. In 1521 he faced the Assembly of the Diet of Worms, defying the Pope in obedience to his conscience: "Here I stand! I can do no other! God help me! Amen!"—words whose reverberations have changed the aspect of the civilized world. Fearing for Luther's safety, the Elector provided a shelter for him in the residential castle of the Wartburg, having secured his person by a sham attack committed by some of his knights on the return journey from Worms. During those earlier years, as well as in his later life, Luther frequently preached at Weimar from the pulpit which was to be occupied in Goethe's time by Herder.

Karl August, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, was the first German ruler to grant his subjects a liberal Constitution in opposition to Metternich's domination, whereas Frederick William III, of Prussia, who had given his subjects a similar promise for their sacrifices in the Napoleonic wars, broke his word after the restoration of peace. It was the same Karl August who had called Goethe to Weimar and had appointed him his Prime Minister, and at whose Court had then arisen the golden age of German literature, with masterpieces issuing in endless succession from the pens of Schiller and Goethe, and Herder and Wieland.

Weimar, with its countless memories of those times, has been a Mecca in recent years for Germans who wished to turn aside from the bustle of the age of Weltpolitik and

competitive armaments and of striving for power and wealth, and to inhale the atmosphere of "plain living and high thinking" which takes possession of one who retraces Goethe's steps.

It is to be wondered whether the author of the "Hymn of Hate" had ever dwelt there or read Eckermann's "Conversations with Goethe." If he had, he had probably forgotten, when he thus sullied the shield of German literature, one of the most interesting remarks of Goethe. After a direct reference to poems calculated to arouse hatred against other nations, Goethe said: "Altogether, national hatred has its peculiar aspects. You will always find it strongest and most violent in the lowest stages of civilization (Kultur)." A crushing indictment, indeed, from Goethe's lips, of German "Kultur" in the sense in which it has been conceived by German war apostles in our own days! Many other sayings of his could be quoted to show the irreconcilability of his attitude with that spirit of Prussian militarism and ruthlessness which has now alienated mankind from Germany.

Ritschel's fine twin monument of Goethe and Schiller stands before the theater which saw the first productions of Schiller's great dramas under Goethe's directorship, and which, having been rebuilt in 1807—now forms the meeting place of the German National Assembly. Nothing better could be wished than that Goethe's spirit, above all others, might descend on the delegates of the German people as they pass his statue on the way to their daily labors.

Topics In Brief

The Peace Conference will probably furnish barber-chairs for the Bolshevik delegates at Princes' Island. —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

There is no "America Irredenta," but America will be satisfied to annex all the world to the democratic idea. —*Chicago Daily News.*

What perfectly lovely husbands those returning soldiers who have learned to obey orders are going to make! —*Peckskill Evening News.*

Ex-King Manuel of Portugal says he is in the hands of his people. That's just where he will be if he doesn't watch out! —*Owaka World Herald.*

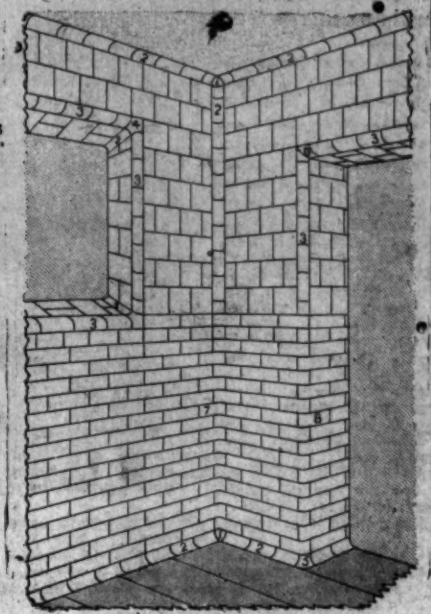
"One thousand innocent bystanders killed in Berlin." That's frank exaggeration. There aren't 1,000 innocent persons in all Germany. —*Washington Herald.*

The coolie killed a million people during the war, it is claimed. But we have reason to believe that fatalities among the coolies were even larger. —*Tacoma Ledger.*

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

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Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Great American Violinist Sacrificed On War's Altar

American losses in the field of the fine arts through the war are small in comparison with European, but a special niche in our memorial structure should be reserved for the artist, the poet, the musician who had turned from their careers in increasing the sum of human happiness to enlarge the sphere of human freedom. David Hochstein's name must now be included among those laureled heroes who sleep in France. Since October his fate has been in doubt, and anxious friends who recall the notes of his violin have sought news of him. "Missing in action" is the phrase that strikes the whole gamut of hopes and fears; and this is all that has been definitely known since it was reported that Hochstein had a concert appearance at Nancy, early in October, before going up to the front, and received a testimonial presented by the citizens of that town through their mayor. A letter finally received from his commanding officer, Major Baldwin, and printed in the New York Evening Sun, tells of his last days:

"David Hochstein, with a number of other new lieutenants, joined us not far from Nancy when the regiment was on its way to take part in the drive that was then going on northwest of Verdun. We spent several days in a wood behind the line. Here I came to know Hochstein well, and remarked his ability to the extent that I placed him on the battalion headquarters staff. I learned from him that he was a musician and spoke French and German well, but the extent of his success I did not guess. Nor did he inform us, preferring, I suppose, to have us judge him simply by his work as a soldier. We quickly did that, and the attachment my officers and I formed for him was very real. We lived together several days in an old dugout in the old French trenches northwest of Verdun, and then received orders to move into line. Hochstein was with me when we took the battalion up by the last night marches.

"The night before we attacked I was very anxious to have hot food served to the men, and Hochstein and the supply officer, Boyd, successfully brought a small wagon-train with hot food from several miles in the rear to our position, and the men were fed. It was not easy to do it, as it meant an approach at night over nearly impassable roads, and a shell-fire.

"The morning of the 14th we attacked, and Hochstein went over with me in battalion headquarters, which was between the assault and support companies. White, the liaison officer who had charge of the runners, was hit, and Hochstein took his place. We took prisoners, and Hochstein quickly secured from them information as to German machine-gun positions, which we then quickly reduced. This service was of the greatest value in the attack.

"On the morning of October 15 we were to continue to penetrate the German lines. We went over in the usual way, following our barrage. Our own position, of course, was under fire. Hochstein, in command of the headquarters runners, was at the head of a little string of men. A shell burst not far behind me, close to the little runner group. I noticed that the runners were still following and kept on until a certain designated objective was reached. There I noticed Hochstein's absence, and was told by a runner that he had been hit going through the woods.

"He began his study of the violin as a mere youngster, working first in New York, then going abroad to study for a while with Leopold Auer, and later to Vienna, where he was a pupil in the Meisterschule of the Imperial Academy under Prof. Ottokar Sevcik. He won the first state prize at Vienna, a diploma, and the sum of one thousand crowns. His debut was made at Vienna in January, 1911, with great success and later in the same year he went to London with Professor Sevcik and played there. The Vienna Conservatory, as a sort of proof of what its teaching could do, gave several concerts in various of the largest continental cities in which its crack pupils participated, and Hochstein was its representative as a violinist, being received with great enthusiasm and recognized as one of the best of the younger men wherever he appeared. Just before the war he returned to his native country and from the first had a most promising professional career. When the war called him away at the beginning of 1917 his position as one of the very finest violinists which America had ever produced was thoroughly established. He had played in recital extensively throughout the country and had made numerous appearances as soloist with the symphony orchestras.

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PRESIDENT WILSON and his typewriter.

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"The president has his own typewriter on board and is using it at intervals in working upon the speeches he expects to deliver in France."

—said the newspapers, commenting on his trip to Europe. This means that the President was using his new

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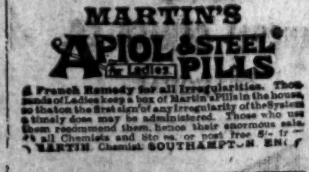
PEACE CONGRESS —suggestions by the President will be prepared by him PERSONALLY on his new Multiplex Hammond. The President has used a Multiplex personal since June 11, 1913.

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Mrs. Knecker—Henry, I must say—Knecker—My dear, I beg you not to start a discussion until after I have had the last word.

Professional Toastmaster A British Institution

England has an institution unknown in America—the professional toastmaster, whose duty it is at all large public dinners and luncheons formally to announce the toasts, as well as to call the guests to order. In fact, he performs the functions of a herald. The Lord Mayor of London has his own toastmaster as well as his individual liveried servant who attends and serves him when he dines, both at the Mansion House and elsewhere. He stands behind the Lord Mayor's chair, clad in suitable raiment; a dignified, handsome old man, clean-shaven and gray haired.

The present Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Hanson, whose term of office expires in November, looks the part. He is jovial and urbane, of a very pleasant visage withal. Clad in his medieval robes of office, wearing his chains and star, he is a conspicuous figure, recalling the best traditions of this place.

An American, of course, thinks of Dick Whittington when he imagines a picture of the Lord Mayor of London, and indeed the present incumbent very pleasantly gratifies this imagination by his appearance and speech. Apart from the picturesque aspect which is in keeping with the office, the present Lord Mayor is an exceedingly efficient executive, and has made a splendid record.

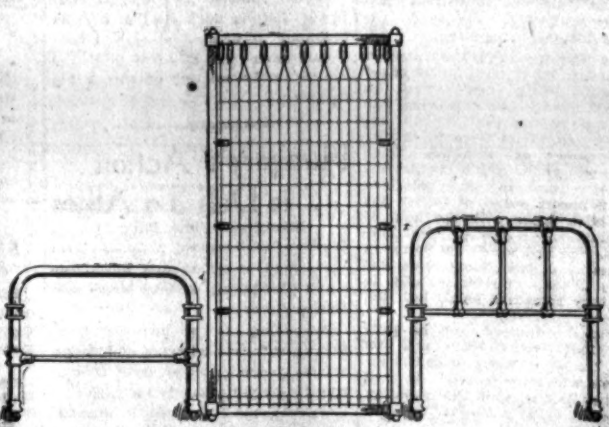
The other evening I was present at a dinner attended by the Lord Mayor, happening to be the only American guest. He did not wear his robes, but of course he carried the chains about his neck suspended by a large, ancient, jeweled badge of office, and wore a glittering star on his left breast. Behind his chair stood his dignified liveried servant, silently attentive to his needs.

When he arose to speak he made a pleasant picture, to which his genial remarks added piquant zest. In concluding them he raised his glass and said: "Here's to our next merry meeting." "Merry meeting" was just what the Lord Mayor of London ought to have said. It recalled fairy-story books, and was most gratifying.

There are probably many professional toastmasters in London, but the one I happened to hear frequently is a solemn faced individual, clad in black, with weary eyes and a heavy, drooping black mustache. He is perfectly impassive; lacking the faintest sense of humor, he takes himself and his office most seriously, and is never seen to smile. He has a wonderfully penetrating, sonorous massive voice, which he uses to magnificent effect.

After the menu has been disposed of, he, meanwhile, standing back of the Chairman, mallet in hand, raps smartly on the table, and says in a commanding voice something like this: "Your excellency, my lords and gentlemen, pray silence for the Chairman, who desires to offer a toast."

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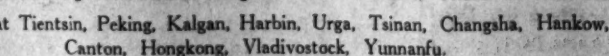
Clocks in the United States, Great Britain and Ireland were moved forward one hour at 2 a.m. on March 30, according to announcement by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company here yesterday.

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Our "Golden Rod" Kheemun Tea (Choicest China Black Tea) is a gift welcome any time. Let us send a **5** or **10 lb.** box to your friends at Home. **\$6** and **\$12**, delivery guaranteed anywhere in the United States or your money refunded.



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Business and Official
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(Second Section)
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SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1919

Special Notice to Mariners
No. 526.

Marine Department Charts.

The following new charts are
now on sale at the Coast Inspector's
Office:—

No. 14. Chefoo Inner
Harbour, Price..... \$2.00
No. 15. Chefoo Har-
bour and Approaches,
Price..... \$2.00

T. J. ELDRIDGE,

Coast Inspector,
Shanghai, 31st March, 1919.

UNION CHURCH LITERARY
AND SOCIAL GUILD

Wednesday, 2nd April, 1919

9 p.m.

OPEN MEETING

"With the Czecho-Slovaks in
Siberia"

by
CAPTAIN HILTNER,
American Red Cross, 21884

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING,
1919.

The Entries for the Spring Race
Meeting will close at the Grand
Stand at 5 p.m. on Saturday, 5th
April, 1919.

Members leaving entries at the
Grand Stand are requested to de-
posit them in the box in the Secre-
tary's Office labelled "Entries for
the Shanghai Races."

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club,
21885

NOTICE

We wish to inform our customers
that on and after the 1st April,
1919, we shall abolish our discount
of 5% and no cumshas to servants
will be allowed.

This will enable us to sell our
goods at rock-bottom prices. Also,
we wish to state that all transac-
tions will be based on big-money
currency, on account of our prices
being cheaper than those of any of
our competitors.

C. EDDIE & CO.,

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The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDIN-
ARY GENERAL MEETING of The
Shanghai Hotels, Limited, will be
held at the Registered Office of the
Company, No. 14 Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, TODAY, at 4.30 p.m.,
when the Report and Accounts for
the 12 months ended 31st Decem-
ber, 1918, will be presented.

The Transfer Books will be
closed from the 26th March to the
1st April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. BURROWS,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 1st April, 1919.

BEDSTEADS

Applications are invited for the
Sole Agency in Shanghai for the
largest manufacturers of Metallic
Bedsteads in England. A thorough
knowledge of this trade and influence
with native dealers is essential.
Present connection will be handed
over. A representative of the Firm
will be in Shanghai in June. For
appointments, address Box No. 336
Office of "THE CHINA PRESS."

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give
notice:—
That a Public Meeting of Rate-
payers will be held in the Town Hall
on Wednesday, April 3, 1919, at 2
o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways
and means of raising the requisite
funds for Municipal purposes, and to
pass resolutions in reference thereto
and to deliberate and decide upon
other Municipal matters and business.
At such meeting the accounts of the
Council for the year ending December
31, 1918, will be submitted for the
sanction and approval of the Rate-
payers.

Shanghai, March 19, 1919.

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,

Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,

Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,

Consul-General for Great Britain.

V. GROSSE,

Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,

Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS SAMMONS,

Consul-General for the United States
of America.

J. H. DE REUS,

Consul-General for the Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,

Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,

Consul-General for Portugal.

JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,

In charge of Cuban Consulate.

H. A. WILDEN,

Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDTZON,

Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,

Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCIA,

Consul for Spain.

21890

Municipal Notification

No. 2592.

THE following Resolutions will be
brought forward by the Council
at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers
to be held in the Town Hall on April
3, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are pub-
lished for general information:—

Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal
business and adoption of Rules of
Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report
and Accounts for the year ending
December 31, 1918, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the estimated
expenditure for 1919, contained in the
Budget proposed by the retiring
Council, together with the recommen-
dations attached thereto, be approved
and adopted, and that the Council be
and it is hereby authorised to impose,
collect and recover the rates, taxes,
dues and fees recommended therein,
and to raise, should it be considered
expedient to do so, upon such terms
and in such manner as the Council
may in its discretion think fit, a sum
not exceeding Tls. 3,400,000 or the
equivalent of this sum, for the pur-
poses defined in the estimate of Extra-
ordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VI.—That the Council be
and it is hereby authorised to approve
and sanction any such extension or
extension of the railway tram system
as it may from time to time consider
desirable in the public interest and
upon such terms and conditions as it
may in its discretion think fit, pro-
vided that no right in regard to pas-
senger or freight transport shall
thereby be created in favour of any
person, firm or company of such a
character as will preclude this Com-
munity from availing itself of or from
permitting the introduction of any
other form of passenger or freight
transport upon any route or routes
traversed by the railway tram system.

Resolution VII.—Election of Land
Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution VIII.—Election of four
Governors of the General Hospital for
the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of two
members of the Permanent Education
Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask ques-
tions in regard to the Accounts or other
matters connected with the foregoing
Resolutions, are requested to give
notice of such intention before the
Meeting, so that a full answer or other
explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing for-
ward additional motions, or of nomi-
nating duly qualified persons willing
to serve under Resolutions VII, VIII
and IX, are required to give notice
thereof to the undersigned before 4
p.m. on April 2, for due publication.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 29, 1919.

21879

THE LORD MAYOR

of London, Sir Thomas Croble, M.D.,
speaking at a conference of the
National Temperance League, said:—
"If alcohol were really such a deadly
poison as it is said to be I ought to
have been dead years ago. I am 32
and have taken a moderate amount of
alcohol every day. I call that tem-
perance, and I am temperate now,
with all the temptations that surround
me in the way of lunches and dinners
and other functions that the Lord
Mayor is expected to attend."

ELEPHANT HEAD VERMOUTH

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Sole Agents.

REMOVAL

The Offices of the undersigned
have been removed to No. 26a
Canton Road, 2nd Floor.

C. A. MARTINHO-MARQUES & CO.

21854

SOAP WORKS

Tientsin only, imported soap to
the value of over \$300,000 U.S. cur-
rency in 1917. Any one interested
in establishing a modern soap works
with glycerine recovery. Should
write the undersigned, Principals
only.

SOAP EXPERT,

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Manila, P.I.

21469

BANK NOTES

ISSUED BY THE

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai

In accordance with instructions
received from the CENTRAL BUR-
EAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE
DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, all
bank notes either in Dollars or Taels
issued by the SHANGHAI BRANCH
of the above Bank must be presented
to the undersigned on or before the
15th April, 1919. After
this date they will be considered null
and void. Notes issued by other
Branches must be presented for pay-
ment direct to the respective branch.

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Liquidator.

By his Attorney,

A. D. BRENT.

21659

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

Case No. 752

Special Proceeding No. 285

(Administration)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties
interested that the undersigned has
been appointed Administrator of the
above named decedent's estate; that
all persons having claims against the
said estate are required to present the
same for payment, with vouchers, to
the undersigned on or before Septem-
ber 19, 1919, and all persons owing the
said decedent are required to make
payment to the undersigned.

WILLFRED F. HAMLIN,

25 MacGregor Road,

Shanghai, China.

March 19th, 1919.

21796

NOTICE

We, the undersigned firm
of Chinese, have purchased
the Butchery hitherto owned
by F. Pasche, A 1117-8 Broad-
way. The same will hence-
forth be carried on under
entirely Chinese management
and ownership, under the
name of the Shanghai But-
chery (Kong Kee). We
solicit a visit to our establish-
ment, where costs compare
favorably with other con-
cerns, and where price lists
and passbooks may be obtain-
ed.

Shanghai Butchery

(Kong Kee)

21813

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COLOURS AND OIL PAINTINGS

will be held at the Palace Hotel by Mr. I. Shira-
taki on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATUR-
DAY, April 3rd—5th from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations,
Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the Ninth Annual General Meeting of
Shareholders will be held at 18 Nan-
king Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the
7th day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share
Register of the Company will be closed
from Monday, 31st March, to Mon-
day, 7th April, 1919, both days in-
clusive.

By Order of the Directors,

R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,

Secretaries and Managers.

Shanghai, 25th March, 1919.

21774

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Busch-En
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Annual General Meeting will be
held in the offices of the Company,
Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat,
Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday,
the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21857

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 16

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 16

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quin-
san Gardens. Comfortable rooms
front and back, (with bathrooms
and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 435.

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens

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Terms moderate.

Apply Mrs. FOLLOCK.

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OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new building, 14
Canton Road, on ground, first and
second floors, from April 1st;
divided to suit tenants. Apply pre-
mises.

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ANTI-OPIMUM BRANCH IS FORMED AT HARBIN

Dr. Wu Lien-teh Says China Hopes Other Countries Will Stop Production Of Drug

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, March 29.—The first meeting to discuss the creation of a Harbin branch of the International Anti-Opium Association was held today. The French Consul presided, assisted by representatives of the consular body and the Russian and Chinese authorities.

The French Consul after welcoming the aims of the Association expressed the belief that the best results can be attained, especially owing to the presence of Dr. Wu Lien-teh, whose energy and talent were well remembered in the days of the plague in Manchuria.

Dr. Wu, after calling the attention of the meeting to the aims of the Association, not only for the sake of China, but also for the whole world, declared that this work was not new. It had begun ten years ago and was successful, but owing to the existence of certain treaties concerning the import of opium their work had been somewhat hindered. Now the situation had improved owing to the fact that the Foreign Powers sympathized with China's desire to suppress the opium trade. China hopes to secure a promise from the Foreign Powers to cease the production of opium in their own countries. He further stated that an agreement between China, Japan and Great Britain upon abolishing opium would practically solve the question. The attitude of Great Britain with regard to the opium question at the Peace Conference allows one to believe that satisfactory results will soon be attained.

Finally Dr. Wu expressed hope that the population of Harbin and Manchuria, which had shown wonderful energy, will apply it to other means for enriching themselves, such as growing wheat, instead of clinging to opium.

General Afanasiyev, representing the Chinese Eastern Railway, declared that his experience during the last 10 years proved to him that the local authorities are unable to oppose the opium trade without the help of the Society. He greeted the meeting as the first attempt made by the Society to join the authorities in the struggle against opium.

Tsuyin, Pei Chiang was elected President and General Afanasiyev, Vice-President.

The idea of creating a Harbin branch of the Association met with the greatest approval.

Bonar Law Asserts Prosperity Depends On More Production

Britain's Policy Being Framed On That Basis, He Tells House Of Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 26.—In the House of Commons today, replying to a motion by Mr. J. R. P. Newman asking for a declaration by the Government on its fiscal policy, Mr. A. Bonar Law said that the prosperity of the country depended on increased production. The efforts of the Government would be directed to framing a policy on that basis, he said.

Imperial preference would be carried out as early as possible and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was considering how to give effect to it in the budget. There would be no hesitation in announcing the general fiscal policy wherever it was possible to decide it could be carried out. The declaration made by Mr. Lloyd George at the last general election would be fulfilled in the letter and in the spirit, but the Government must consider the best permanent system for the country. An Anti-Dumping Bill had been drafted, but it had not yet been examined by the Government.

Mr. Bonar Law contended that the most vital vested interest was high wages and he asked Labor how it was possible to maintain high wages if cotton goods manufactured in Japan could be put on the markets at a lower price than our manufacturers must pay for cotton.

It was ridiculous to suppose that the old conditions could continue. For instance a preferential duty on sugar would enormously affect the production of sugar in the Empire. It was not too much to say that we would not have gained the victory but for the help of our fellow subjects in the Dominions and therefore any measure increasing the productive power of the man-power of the Dominions was a good thing for Great Britain as well as for the Empire.

Mr. Bonar Law promised that the Government would arrive at a decision and announce it as soon as possible.

The motion was talked out.



INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



China Political Notes From Chinese Press

Telegraphic communication between Sianfu and Sanyuan, Shensi, is now open. The Cabinet has telegraphed Mr. Chang Ju-chi to telegraph the result of his conference with General Yi Yu-jen after his arrival in Sanyuan directly to Shanghai. The Presidential mandate appointing Mr. Chang director for Relief Measures in Shensi has been sent to the President for his seal.

In an urgent telegram, General Pao Kwel-fang, Tschun of Heilungkiang, requests the transfer of the War Participation Army to the Mongolian frontier. The Government, in reply, states that the Border Defense Army will be ordered to proceed to Mongolia. The three brigades, commanded by Chu Chi-shan, Chang Ya-wei and Pao Tsh-shan, will be the Border Defense Forces sent. Hua Shu-cheng is making preparations to start on the expedition.

Owing to the smuggling of opium by military officers of Hunan and Fengtien and in view of the poppy cultivation in Shensi, President Hsu has ordered Mr. Chien Nung-shun, Minister of the Interior, to organize immediately an office for the prohibition of opium and to promulgate stringent regulations for the enforcement of this prohibition.

Upon receipt of a copy of the bill of impeachment introduced by Senator Tso Tz-hua against him for the issuance of the Eighth Year Domestic Loan without the sanction of Parliament, Mr. Chung Hsin-cheng, Minister of Finance, left Peking for Tientsin Saturday night and said he would never return.

MAGISTRATE ASSAULTED

The magistrate of Paoshan, Mr. Chang, was assaulted Saturday while conducting an inquest over the body of a man said to have been kicked to death by a military police constable during a raid at a gambling den in the district. He was not seriously injured, however, as he was given protection by a number of the local gentry. General Lu Yuang-shan, the Shanghai Defense Commissioner, has ordered an investigation into the matter.

A number of police constables had raided the house of one Ke Yin-yuan in Paoshan and while the inmates tried to bolt the door to prevent the officers from entering, the owner was, it is said, kicked about and subsequently died. The following day, the magistrate, according to the usual practice, surveyed down to the scene of death, and began to conduct an inquest and a large number of spectators gathered round the house. When the coroner returned a verdict of death by an accidental kick the crowd went wild. Someone shouted that the magistrate had instigated the murder and the mob rushed the bench and assaulted Mr. Chang.



SNOW IN NORTH KIANGSU

China Press Correspondence

Sutsien, Kiangsu, March 26.—After a series of balmy days, which made us think winter had gone for good, the thermometer took a downward turn and the fires had to be punched up again. This morning it suddenly became very dark and on looking out it was found to be snowing at a terrific rate. It has been snowing ever since. It is now about nine p.m., but most of it has melted as it has fallen. The prospect for crops this year is very fine. The rainfall has been much better than usual at this time of the year. Unfortunately the crop of robbers is also very large this year. In fact it seems to get larger every

year and the victims suffer more and more as the bandits wax bolder and bolder. This section has escaped a famine now for several years in succession, and if it were not for the depredations of the robber bands, conditions would be far above the average. As it is a large portion of the people in the country are kept in a constant state of dread. In many families the members of the family take turns sitting up and watching for the approach of the robbers every night. When will China be set free from the robber incubus? A problem that would require the talent of the whole aggregation at the Paris Peace Conference to solve.

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ANILINE DYES — DRY COLORS,

ACIDS — CHEMICALS

CARBON BLACK,

Prices on application

37 Canton Road

Shanghai

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Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

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begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire

CHARGE:

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MINIMUM CHARGE:

One Dollar 50 cents

No special service as office-trips or tiffin-trips.

For hire of cars please

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KAHN SYSTEM OF FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

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(1) Prompt and intelligent service by capable engineers in every part of the world.

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RIB BARS, EXPANDED RIB METAL, PRESSED STEEL BEAMS, RIB LATH, HY RIB, MASONRY PAINTS, TRUSCON WATER-PROOFING PASTE.

We invite consultation and co-operation

Special Engineering Service Will Reduce Construction Costs.

TRUSCON STEEL CO., of U.S.A.

AMERICAN TRADING CO., Agents, 53 Szechuen Rd, Shanghai.

SPRING TIME



LUX TIME

A WARNING TO MOTHERS

In infantile diarrhoea never give medicine to check the movement of the bowels except upon the advice of a physician. The right treatment is to cleanse the bowels of the irritating secretions which are the cause of the troubles. Many mothers have found Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, immensely valuable for this serious malady. For example, Mrs. Geo. Foote, of St. Thomas, Ontario, says: "My baby was troubled with diarrhoea and was very restless and cross, and got but very little sleep, and I hardly knew what to do for her. I got some Baby's Own Tablets and after using them she could sleep well and her bowels became regular. I am very pleased with the Tablets and think them a fine medicine."

Baby's Own Tablets contain no opiates and are a proved remedy for teething troubles, constipation, colic, indigestion, simple fever and worms. Of chemists, or from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 24 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, at 60 cents the vial, post free.



"The Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.



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OVER HERE!

By Callahan



Grandmother Of Revolution Is Bitter At The Bolsheviki

Aged Madame Breshkovskaia Gives Trenchant Testimony Before United States Senate Committee

Washington, February 14.—The investigation of Bolshevism here and abroad, by the Senate Committee on Judiciary continued today, the principal witnesses being Mme. Breshkovskaia, who is known throughout Russia as the "Grandmother of the Revolution," and Roger Smith of the Petrograd staff of the National City Bank of New York.

Mme. Breshkovskaia was the first witness and remained on the stand until advised by her physician to forego telling the remainder of her story until a future day. Despite the fact that she is over 75 years old she insisted on standing up to talk and on speaking in English. It was, however, very difficult at times to understand her.

The venerable revolutionist admitted in answer to questions that under the Tsar conditions in Russia were far better than in the case now under Lenin and Trotsky, both of whom, she swore, are under the domination of Germany. As things are going now, she said, unless the Russian people find themselves and shake off the monster that now shackles them, the country will plunge down to utter ruin and will end with Germany in control of European Russia and Japan dominating Siberia.

"Madame," Senator Sterling asked, "can you give us any fair estimate as to the number of people who have been killed by the Bolsheviki?"

"Well," replied Mme. Breshkovskaia, "in the little more than one year of Bolsheviki rule there have been twice as many Russians, men, women and children, killed as there were soldiers killed at the front during the almost three years that Russia was actively in the war. For instance there were 2,000 officers in one prison who were killed at one time. Every man, woman or child who opposes Bolshevism in any way risks his or her life."

"Do you know of any propagandists at work in this country who are operating under the direction of the Bolsheviki authorities in Russia?" asked Senator Wolcott.

"I have been told that there are 3,000,000 people in this country, mostly of Russian origin, who are Bolsheviki sympathisers. I do not know whether it is true or not," was the reply.

"What of conditions in Russia under the Bolsheviki?" Senator Overman questioned.

Country Depleted For Germany

"Everything that made life worth while has gone," said the witness. "Every day trainloads of supplies and valuable things leave for Germany from Moscow. In Russia there is no industry, the schools are closed and if they were open there would be no books, not even any ink for the pupils. All over Russia there are no schools now. There is no food to amount to anything, no clothes, nothing at all. Transportation is paralysed. We have no tools or implements of any kind, not even scissors or knives.

"Two years ago, when the Tsar was overthrown, we were happy. We expected and had reason to expect excellent laws, we expected peace and political and social freedom.

None of these things has been realized. We thought we were going to get a National Assembly and a Constitution, and we got neither. For six months we were free, and then came those German-dominated Bolsheviki.

"The Germans had been preparing for years—we know it now—for this very thing. Their spies have been everywhere in Russia for a long, long time. It was out of German spying and intrigue that Lenin and Trotsky came. Trotsky and Lenin and the group supporting them received millions from Germany for propaganda, and they carried it to a gruesome success. In the autumn of 1917 we saw the clouds gathering and we hoped and prayed that our Allies would come. Months and months ago I wrote along this line to Mr. Francis, the American Ambassador.

"So it was that Russia fell into the hands of these two ambitious creatures, Lenin and Trotsky. There are some who think that after the Bolsheviki will come another Tsar, and then the freedom that we thought we had will be but a legend. Today Russia is in ruins. If you had given us 50,000 good soldiers there would have been no Bolshevism. The peasants are against the Bolsheviki, but they have no arms.

"The Bolsheviki rule with an army of Letts, Chinese, Magyars and Germans. Under them, when I was there, Moscow was ruled by a German, the late German Ambassador von Mirbach, and from Moscow he directed the Bolsheviki. We had and have no organization to fight the Bolsheviki. There was only the Czech-Slovaks, and the Germans helped the Bolsheviki fight them.

"After the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, the Germans poured into West Russia and with them came every sort of disorder. Then began the civil war, and today, instead of two or three fronts, as was the case when Russia was fighting with the Allies, Russia is a land of more than 100 fronts. There is robbery everywhere, the brigands control, and everybody has been robbed. All Russia is physically and morally depressed and Bolshevism is spreading around us. All the best men in Russia, the professors, the litterateurs, all the rest, they have gone. We don't want another Tsar, yet if Bolshevism rules

for many years more Russia will be dead."

Knows Leaders As Tools Of Germany

Do you really believe that Trotsky and Lenin are the tools of Germany?" Senator Sterling asked.

"I don't believe it, I know it," the old woman answered, as she banged her hand on the table.

"Isn't it a fact that the Russian people would prefer a Tsar to the Bolsheviki?" Senator Nelson asked.

"Certainly they would prefer a Tsar to Lenin and Trotsky, but we don't want a Tsar again."

"What proportion of the peasants are against the Bolsheviki?"

"Practically all of them. In some places they are fighting them with sticks now."

Mme. Breshkovskaia said that she thought the British and French made a mistake at Orsk when they nominated a dictator, as she termed Admiral Kolchak, to administer the government of that region. She thought a council elected by the people should have been permitted to rule.

"Do you think that we should withdraw our troops, and by we I mean the Allies?" Senator Sterling said.

"If they will fight with us against the Bolsheviki, no. The Czech-Slovaks are standing all alone and they are far too few in number. There are only a few thousands of French, British, Americans and Italians with them."

"Do you think we should treat or deal in any way with the Bolsheviki?"

"Certainly not. They have destroyed all the honest and intellectual life of Russia. All honest people are their enemies."

"Are there any Soviets in Russian Siberia?"

"I do not know of a single one."

"How about the crops in Russia?"

"Everywhere they are diminishing."

EDISON WOULD LIVE TO 100

Inventor Hopes To Keep Up Family Average For Three Generations

Orange, N. J., February 8.—"I am feeling great," exclaimed Thomas A. Edison in the laboratory of his West Orange plant, this afternoon. "I

have always taken pretty good care of myself and, judged by my ancestors, I am really only a middle-aged man now. My grandfather lived to be 104; my grandfather was 102 when he died, and my father reached 94." Making a rapid calculation, the inventor, who on Tuesday will celebrate his seventy-second birthday, added: "I see their three ages totaled 300 years, and I hope to maintain this century average," he said with a twinkle in his eye.

Commenting on the problem of reconstruction, Mr. Edison, who will leave for his plantation at Port Myers, Fla., following a luncheon to be given in his honor Monday by the Edison Pioneers in the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, emphasized that the first thing to do was to find jobs for our returning fighters.

"This will be easy enough," he said, "if public officials everywhere

will make a permanent improvement and business men go ahead promptly about their respective businesses. The buying public is hungry for goods of all kinds. I notice that Shedd of Marshall Field and Company say that December and January were the two biggest months in the history of the retail dry goods business. The purchasing power of the people is enormous and they have absolute faith in the future. The only danger is the business man who thinks he is long-headed and hangs back when he ought to go ahead. There is such a thing as being too shrewd and too close a bargainer.

"I should not be going away to Florida if my industries were not in ship-shape condition. My son, Charles, managed the business during the two years I was engaged on war work and when I got back I was very much pleased to see how well he had handled things. I feel that I

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Best quality at moderate prices.

THE CATHAY LACE COMPANY
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Inclusive through transport rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

SPECIAL FACILITIES GRANTED FOR SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM RUSSIA: Marine and War Insurance risk covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.

Charges and Invoices collected through our Branches and Agencies. BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN ALL RUSSIAN TOWNS OF IMPORTANCE. Also in Great Britain, France, Italy and United States of America.

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BLACK BEETLES

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BETTER VIRUS

Can be readily exterminated with
Simply sprinkle the powder in the haunts of the beetles and they disappear, together with their disagreeable odour.

SAFE AND CLEAN TO USE.
60 cents a tin—2 tins \$1.00

Special rates for quantities to Hotels, Factories, Ship and Railways.

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Opposite the Garden Bridge.

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SMOKE "AMON-RE"

The only highly appreciated and popular "Cigarette" among smokers. Also: for LADIES is highly recommended the small size cigarette "HORUS" blended with the well-known "BAFRA TOBACCO-LEAF" which makes them the best AFTER-DINNER cigarettes the world produces.

Try a box and you will be convinced of the fact.

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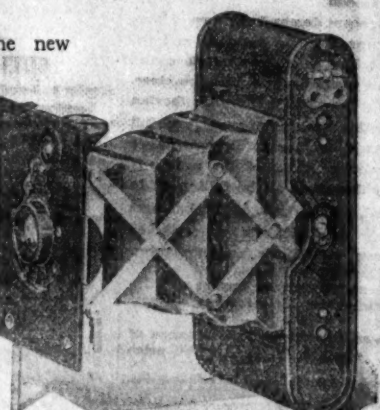
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The TRADE MARK of the Largest Electrical Manufacturer in the World

Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents for China.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 31, 1938.
Money And Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate
 @ 4/8 1/2 = Tls. 4.25
 @ exch. 72.6 = Mex. \$5.85
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
 @ 108 = Tls. 92.59
 @ 72.6 = Mex. \$127.53
 Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.3
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 278
 Copper Cash per tael 1562
 Native Interest Tls. .07
 Bar Silver 4910
 Bank Rate of Discount 5%
 Ex. Paris on London nom. Fr. 27.45
 Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. G. \$4.62

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 4/8 1/2
 London Demand 4/8 1/2
 India T.T. 312 1/2
 Paris T.T. 636
 Paris Demand 639
 New York T.T. 108
 Hongkong Demand 108 1/2
 Japan T.T. 46 1/2
 Batavia T.T. 27 1/2
 Singapore T.T. 49 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London Demand 4/8 1/2
 London 4 m/s. Ctds. 4/10 1/2
 London 4 m/s. Decy. 4/10 1/2
 London 6 m/s. Decy. 4/11 1/2
 Paris nom. 4 m/s. 4/11 1/2
 New York o/d. Decy. 110
 New York 4 m/s. Decy. 113 1/2

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
 For Roubles
 Roubles 1,800 = Tls. 100
 Roubles 100 = Mex. \$7.50

Customs House Exchange Rates

For March
 Hk. Tls. 3.83 @ 4/8 1/2 = \$1
 " 1 @ 609 1/2 France 6.79
 " 0.81 @ 111 1/2 Gold \$1
 " 1 @ 46 1/2 Yen 2.42
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.92
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
 " 1 @ — Roubles —

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, March 31, 1938.
BUSINESS DONE
 Official
 North China Insurance Tls. 135.00
 Telephones Tls. 77.00
 New Engineering Tls. 24.00 June
 Yangtzeport Cotton (Ord.)
 Tls. 11.25 June
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 24.75 June
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 24.50 May
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 24.50 June
 Kroweeks Tls. 12.00
 Unofficial
 Hankow M. C. 6% Debs. @ H
 Tls. 80.00
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 24.50 June
 Chemors Tls. 1.05

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, March 31, 1938.
BUSINESS DONE
 Unofficial
 Yangtzeport Cotton Tls. 11.10 June

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilibert and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending March 25:
Piece Goods
 The recent demand appears to have been more or less satisfied and the market has been quieter all round with an easier tendency at the close. Possibly the effort which the Siberian authorities are making to prohibit imports altogether so as to enhance the exchange value of the rouble is largely the cause of the falling off in demand, as the bulk of the business recently done was either directly or indirectly for Siberia and Mongolia. The Yangtze ports have not at any time been very active buyers and are still taking but little interest in any cargo.
 The recent unexpected advance of 1-9/16d. per oz. in the London price



of silver created something of a sensation in the market, but this was offset by the fact that the New York quotation remains unchanged and that the rise is therefore due merely to fluctuations in the cross-rate between England and America.
 Regarding the delay in the telegraphic service which is now so serious that business with overseas markets has been practically brought to a standstill, it is interesting to note that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce is endeavoring to induce the British naval authorities to consent to the use of their high-power wireless service for commercial purposes, which would certainly ease the situation considerably. It is to be hoped that if the Hongkong Chamber succeeds, some means will be found to allow of participation in the service by Shanghai.

Grey Shirtings Generally.—Our market has ruled easier during the week under review and a small demand for the River Ports has been met at slightly lower prices. Auction values barely steady.

8 1/2-lbs.—Sales have been reported in Eight Green Horses at Tls. 5.75, Blue and Gold Globe at Tls. 5.50, Blue and Gold Elephant at Tls. 5.45, Two Blue Horses at Tls. 2.25, Two Blue Horses at Tls. 5.25 and Two Blue Bells at Tls. 5.00.

9-11-lbs.—Business has been done in 10-lbs. in Staghead at Tls. 7.60 and Man and Lion at Tls. 6.90.
 12-lbs. 26-inches.—We hear of transactions in Soldier and Red Cock at Tls. 9.50 and Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 8.75.

White Shirtings.—Our private market has remained steady at last week's prices and a fair business has been done for the Northern Ports but at the later auctions an easier feeling was evident and prices declined on an average two mace per piece. The following sales have been brought to our notice: Nine Gold Horses at Tls. 11.00, Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 10.75, Chop No. 600 at Tls. 10.50, Small Red Dog at Tls. 10.50, Chop No. 500 at Tls. 10.20, Monkey at Tls. 10.00, Nine Blue Horses at Tls. 9.90, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 9.90, Chop No. 400 at Tls. 9.50, Chop No. 400 at Tls. 9.45, Two Gold Horses at Tls. 7.40, Two Gold Bells at Tls. 7.40.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Market easy. A further falling off in prices took place at the auctions, where Fast Blacks declined three to four mace per piece.
 Cotton.—Our local staple throughout the week has been on the easy side without, however, attracting many buyers; quotations today are Tungchow at Tls. 29.50 to Tls. 25.50, Steam Ginned at Tls. 27.50 to Tls. 27.00, Tai Chong at Tls. 28.00, Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 27.50 to Tls. 27.00 and Ningpo Cotton at Tls. 27.00 to Tls. 26.50. Hankow grades have also been easier. Shensi No. 1 having been done at Tls. 25.50 and Hupeh in quoted at Tls. 25.50.

Local Yarn.—Our market has continued steady to firm with clearances well maintained. A small business for delivery as far ahead as June and July is reported in the following:
 10's—100 bales Chelin at Tls. 140.00.
 12's—400 bales President at Tls. 152.00, 400 bales Teenkwan at Tls. 149.00 to Tls. 151.50.
 14's—350 bales Four Hee at Tls. 154.00 to Tls. 156.00.
 16's—450 bales Man and Goats at Tls. 164.00, 200 bales Phoenix at Tls. 165.00.
 Indian Yarn.—We have the following sales to record:
 No. 10's—100 bales Svadesh Kone at Tls. 166.00, 100 bales Tricundas at Tls. 156.00, 75 bales Connaught at Tls. 150.00.
 No. 12's—100 bales Currumbay Ring at Tls. 161.00.
 Japanese Yarn.—Market steady. Sales reported are as follows:
 No. 16's—100 bales Blue Fish at Tls. 192.00, 100 bales Woman at Tls. 190.00, 75 bales Three Horses at Tls. 189.00, 50 bales Standing Horse at Tls. 188.00.

Local Yarn.—Our market has continued steady to firm with clearances well maintained. A small business for delivery as far ahead as June and July is reported in the following:
 10's—100 bales Chelin at Tls. 140.00.
 12's—400 bales President at Tls. 152.00, 400 bales Teenkwan at Tls. 149.00 to Tls. 151.50.
 14's—350 bales Four Hee at Tls. 154.00 to Tls. 156.00.
 16's—450 bales Man and Goats at Tls. 164.00, 200 bales Phoenix at Tls. 165.00.
 Indian Yarn.—We have the following sales to record:
 No. 10's—100 bales Svadesh Kone at Tls. 166.00, 100 bales Tricundas at Tls. 156.00, 75 bales Connaught at Tls. 150.00.
 No. 12's—100 bales Currumbay Ring at Tls. 161.00.
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LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, March 17.—Today's Rubber prices were:
 Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot, 2 1/2d. value.
 July to December, 2s. 1d. sellers.
 Tendency of market, quiet.
 Previous quotation, London, March 15:
 Spot, 2s. 6d. value.
 July to December, 2s. 1d. sellers.
 Tendency of market, easier.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, March 17.—Today's Cotton prices were:
 Good Middling Texas 1 1/4 inch staple spot 16.39d.
 April 15.72d.
 May 14.39d.

BRISTLES



Born 1915—Still existing

The Colonies Germany Has Lost By Its Defeat



One Angry Bovine, Male, Sits On A Toreador Cop

Bull Charges Through Greenpoint Bearing Policeman On Horn After Squatting On Bluecoat Who Pulled Tail—Reserves End Outing

New York, February 19.—The hero of this piece is a bull—quite a lot of bull, too; such an enormous animal that Capt. Lee of the Greenpoint police station entered it most respectfully on his blotter as "one angry bovine: male"—which went Bolshevik in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and gave himself such an exciting time that the reserves had to be called out to subdue him. Before that could be done the angry bovine, male, had almost mashed one policeman by sitting on him, had chased another copper around in a circle with his horns hooked in the copper's clothing and had inflicted sundry bruises and cuts on the person of a civilian.

The angry bovine, male, escaped from an abattoir in Johnson Street about the time the abattoir soviet was sitting in final judgment on his case, and finding liberty to his liking went tearing through Norman Street, chasing passersby into hallways and inflicting considerable damage on the clothes of several who wanted to—and did—find out what it was all about. By the time he reached Leonard Street he almost owned the avenue, so he stopped a moment to decide whether to complete the conquest or go ahead and make a pit-grad out of Leonard Street. Then came law and order in the persons of Patrolmen Mike Gerry and William Sarvers.

Disregarding the warnings of people who had seen the bull in action, Sarvers and Gerry walked up to the angry bovine, male, and told him he was under arrest and to go back home and be butchered. The bull snorted at the brass buttons and law and order sidestepped and each grabbed a horn. Then they got up from the pavement, and Gerry grabbed the tail, while Sarvers again

seized a horn and held on for dear life, while the bull chased around and around in a circle, covering lots of ground but not getting anywhere in particular. Finally the bull hit upon a scheme to dispose of the human encumbering his tail, so he stopped and calmly sat down, or at least assumed the position which to an angry bovine, male, is equivalent to sitting down. Unfortunately Patrolman Gerry had no advance knowledge of the bull's intention and was between the bull and the pavement.

While Gerry puffed and grunted Sarvers tried to pull the angry bovine, male, off the policeman, but the bull wouldn't budge. Then William Meisel of 147 Franklin Street enter-

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
 10 Canton Road,
 Shanghai.



CARPETS

Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest; our goods are the best.

TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
 Sheep or Camel Hair
 Made to order from customers' designs.

HWA YENG FACTORY
 127 Peking Road

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE

HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS

COMPANY

No. 8 Kiang Road

down Leonard Street with Sarvers hanging on his horn as a trophy, but by that time the reserves had arrived with a rope, which was thrown about the bull's neck. Then the end of the rope was hitched to a truck and the bull was persuaded to run into a lamp post. After that he decided that the revolution was a failure.

Meisel was taken to the Green-dressed, while Gerry and Sarvers were covered with blankets and taken to the police station. They'll be on duty again as soon as they can get some clothes.

The Electric Radiator,
 it has a distinct advantage over coal fires, etc., particularly in sick rooms and hospitals, as even the patient can light his own radiator, and you avoid the noise and dirt there is with making up fires.

FOR OTHER ADVANTAGES AND HIRE OF RADIATORS APPLY AT MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
 SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket \$50,000.00

Issued under the authorization of the Government of the Republic of China, on the 7th July, 1938.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 6th April, 1939. One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the famine relief fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

PRICE FOR WHOLE TICKETS: \$5.00

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize.....	\$50,000
1 Second ".....	10,000
1 Third ".....	5,000
2 Fourth ".....	2,000 each
2 Fifth ".....	1,000 " 2,000
2 Sixth ".....	500 " 1,000
10 Seventh ".....	100 " 1,000
20 Eighth ".....	50 " 1,000
20 Ninth ".....	40 " 800
20 Tenth ".....	30 " 600
50 Eleventh ".....	20 " 4,000
700 Twelfth ".....	15 " 10,500
2 Each approximate to the First Prize	300 " 600
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize	100 " 200
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize	50 " 100
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	30 " 120
4 Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	20 " 80
4 Each approximate to the Sixth Prize	10 " 40
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the First Prize	10 " 3,990
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Second Prize	10 " 3,990
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Third Prize	10 " 3,990
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fourth Prize	10 " 7,980
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fifth Prize	10 " 7,980
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Sixth Prize	10 " 7,980
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the First Prize	10 " 990
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Second Prize	10 " 990
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Third Prize	10 " 990
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fourth Prize	10 " 180
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fifth Prize	10 " 180
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Sixth Prize	10 " 180

4,780 drawn tickets Total \$127,460

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers. All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS		Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Express	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	7.25	8.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50	Zahkou	dep.	8.30	7.55	8.20	14.10	15.30	16.50	17.50	18.50
Jiashan	dep.	7.51	8.16	10.23	15.06	16.06	17.06	18.06	19.06	Hangchow	dep.	8.04	7.30	8.05	14.15	15.35	16.55	17.55	18.55
Longhai Junction	dep.	7.58	8.23	10.30	15.13	16.13	17.13	18.13	19.13	Yehai	dep.	8.41	10.31	12.39	15.51	17.40	18.40	19.40	20.40
		8.15	8.40	10.43	15.30	16.29	17.29	18.29	19.29	Kashui	dep.	7.16	9.28	11.22	14.10	16.30	18.30	19.30	20.30
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	8.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55	18.55	Kashui	dep.	7.48	9.53	11.55	14.48	16.52	18.52	19.52	20.52
Longhai Junction	dep.	8.15	8.40	10.53	15.52	16.52	17.52	18.52	19.52	Sungshing	dep.	9.06	10.47	12.59	16.08	17.40	18.40	19.40	20.40
										Longhai Junction	dep.	8.16	10.38	11.30	14.08	15.33	17.23	18.23	19.23
Sungshing	dep.	8.50	10.48	12.02	16.07	17.42	18.42	19.42	20.42	Shanghai South	arr.	8.35	10.55	11.55	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.40	19.40
Kashui	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.28	16.53	18.49	19.49	20.49	21.49										
Yehai	dep.	7.40	10.26	12.50	14.55	17.22	19.20	20.20	21.20										
Hangchow	dep.	8.46	11.05	13.16	15.50	17.58	19.58	20.58	21.58	Longhai Junction	dep.	10.30	11.35	14.05	17.18	18.20	19.20	20.20	21.20
Shanghai	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.24	19.24	20.24	21.24	Jiashan	dep.	10.39	11.44	14.14	17.28	18.29	19.29	20.29	21.29
Longhai Junction	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	19.19	20.19	21.19	22.19	Shanghai North	arr.	11.00	12.05	14.35	17.57	18.57	19.57	20.57	21.57
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	19.35	20.35	21.35	22.35										

M. Restaurant Car.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong Market as compiled on March 25, 1919.

Butcher's Meat	
Beef	per lb. 14-20
Mutton	" 16-20
Pork	" 25-30
Veal	" 25-30

Fish	
Bream	per lb. 14-20
Cod	" 16-20
Mandarin	" 25-30
Mackerel	" 16-20
Pomfret	" 30-40
Salmon	" 16-20
Smelt	" none
Soles	" 16-20
Whitebait	" 20-25

Game, Poultry And Eggs	
Deer	each none
Duck	" 50-90
Eggs	per doz. 15-18
Fowl	per lb. 12-20
Turkey	" 45-50
Hare	" none
Partridge	" none
Pheasant	" none
Pigeons	" 20-25
Plover	" 6-10
Quail	" 20-25
Snipe	" 14-18
Teal	" 14-18
Wild Duck	" 30-40
Geese	each \$1.00-\$2.00
Wild Geese	" none
Wild Pigeons	" none
Woodcock	" 45-50

Fruit	
Apples	per lb. none
Bananas	" 6-7
Cherries	" none
Chestnuts	" 10-15
Figs	per doz. none
Grapes	per lb. none
Lemons	each 4-10
Mangoes	each 15-20
Mongosteans	per doz. none
Lichies	per lb. none
Melons	each none
Oranges	per lb. 10-14
Peaches	" none
Pears	" 10-12
Persimmons	" none
Pineapples	" none
Pumpkins	each 10-15
Strawberries	per lb. none
Walnuts	" 10-15

Vegetables	
Artichokes	per lb. 5-10
Asparagus	per doz. none
Beetroot	per bunch 5-10
Broad Beans	per lb. 5-10
Bamboo Shoots	per lb. 10-12
Cabbages	each 5-10
Carrots	per bunch 5-10
Cauliflower	each 10-15
Celery	per bunch 5-10
Egg Plant	per lb. 5-10
French Beans	each 5-10
Green Corn	per bunch 5-10
Leeks	per bunch 5-10
Mushrooms	per lb. 10-15
Onions	per bunch 5-10
Peas	per lb. 5-10
Potatoes	per picul \$2.00-\$2.50
Spinach	per bunch 5-10
Tomatoes	" 10-12
Turnips	per bunch 5-10

Grain And Flour	
Flour American	per 50 lbs. \$4.00
Flour Australian	" 3.50
Flour Shanghai	" 3.20
Rice	per 200 lbs. \$7.00

Milk	
Barley	per 114 lbs. \$2.50
Brass	" 2.50

Fuel	
House Coal	per ton \$12.00
Stove Coal	per ton \$12.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles \$1.00

Laundry	
Per 100 articles	\$3.00-\$4.00

E. KILNER, Chief Inspector.	
Resources: Pesos 248,000,000	

Philippine National Bank	
No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai	
Telephone: Central 2741	

Head Office: MANILA	
BRANCHES:	
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.	

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.	
CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT	
Exchange Bought and Sold	
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit	
Travellers' Checks	

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000
Head Office: 21 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman, Sir James Cairns, Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., W. H. Nevill Gochen, Esq., The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B., W. Foot Mitchell, Esq., Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches: The Bank of England, The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited, The London County and Westminster Bank Limited, The National Provincial Bank of England Limited, The National Bank of Scotland Limited, Agencies and Branches: Amoy, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, etc.

Shanghai Branch 15 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Traveling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000
Reserve Frs. 50,000,000

Agencies and Branches: Bank of India, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, etc.

Branches: 1a France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.
Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Khabex."

Capital Yen 10,000,000
Head Office: Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie etc. etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiangsu, Ningpo, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Poochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds: Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- \$12,500,000
Silver \$1,000,000
Total \$26,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors: J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman, E. V. D. Farr Esq., Deputy Chairman, A. H. Compton Esq., Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, G. T. M. Edkins Esq., C. S. Gubbay Esq., Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager: Longkong-N. J. BRAM.

Branches and Agencies: Amoy, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, etc.

Shanghai Branch: 15 The Bund. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,800,000
Kug. Tls. Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 5,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.
Paris Office: 5 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 41 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Branches: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Peking, Tientsin, etc.

PAR EASTERN BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold. Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Cheong Cheong Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund 200,000,000
Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.

Managers: Office Central 2059
Tel: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Tael and dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved Securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager, SHEN CHU HAU, Manager, D. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-Up Capital \$12,270,500.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,935.68

Head Office: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies: Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single deposit at any time except the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI
Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved Securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 5% per annum. For 6 months at 4% per annum. For 12 months at 5% per annum. On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

行 銀 中 華

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital \$4,000,000
Paid-Up Capital \$1,020,000

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director: NIEH CHI-WEL

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities: Tientsin, Shanghai, Peking, Hankow, etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO MANAGER, Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.
Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000
Capital Paid-up Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers: The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd., The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies: Batavia, Los Angeles, Seattle, Bombay, London, Shanghai, Buenos Ayres, Lyons, Shimoda, Calcutta, Manila, Singapore, Changchun, Mukden, Sourabaya, Dairen, Nagasaki, Sydney, Hankow, Newchwang, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tokio, Hongkong, Osaka, Tientsin, Honolulu, Peking, Tientsin, Kailash, Rangoon, Vladivostok, Kobe, San Francisco.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Credits granted on approved Securities. Y. R. SUN, Manager, W. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus U.S. \$5,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,118,579.34

H. T. S. Green, President & General Manager.
London Office: 26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office: 232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches: China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Japan: Yokohama, Kobe, Philippines: Manila, Cebu, India: Bombay, Calcutta, Straits Settlements: Singapore, Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indies and Central American Branches: Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon, Republic of Colombia: Medellin, Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahal, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso, Vladivostok.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager, 1a, Klukiang Road.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital (fully paid) H.K. \$2,000,000
Reserve Fund H.K. \$400,000
Investment reserve fund H.K. \$400,000

Head Office: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Keping Tael 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO MANAGER, Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.
Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000
Capital Paid-up Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers: The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd., The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies: Batavia, Los Angeles, Seattle, Bombay, London, Shanghai, Buenos Ayres, Lyons, Shimoda, Calcutta, Manila, Singapore, Changchun, Mukden, Sourabaya, Dairen, Nagasaki, Sydney, Hankow, Newchwang, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tokio, Hongkong, Osaka, Tientsin, Honolulu, Peking, Tientsin, Kailash, Rangoon, Vladivostok, Kobe, San Francisco.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Credits granted on approved Securities. K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President: Andre Berthelot, General Manager, A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnan.

BANKERS: In France: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd., London City & Midland Bank Ltd., In New-York: Redmond & Co.

In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano.

Tael, Dollars, Gold Accounts. Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital \$1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers: London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Canton, etc.

Shanghai Branch: 26 The Bund.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, and England:

Tons	April 14	April 18
IYO MARU	13,500 Capt. K. Asakawa	
ATSUTA MARU	16,000 Capt. N. Inatsu	

For Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington:

Tons	May 9	June 23
SUWA MARU	21,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu	
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000 Capt. T. Iisawa	

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe):

Tons	April 1	April 12
KASUGA MARU	7,000 Capt. K. Itano	
KUMANO MARU	7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima	
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi	

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE:

Tons	April 2	April 5	April 9	April 12
OMI MARU	7,000 Capt. R. Otsuki			
KUMANO MARU	7,000 Capt. S. Saito			
YAWATA MARU	4,000 Capt. H. Moji			
TAKEKUMA MARU	4,500 Capt. R. Arakida			

KORE TO SEATTLE
KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, April 29

FOR HONGKONG
KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG
SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu, April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila):

Tons	April 23	May 31	June 25
NIKKO MARU	10,000 Capt. M. Yamazaki		
AKI MARU	12,500 Capt. F. E. Cope		
TANGO MARU	14,000 Capt. M. Nishimura		

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage):

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage):

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail	Mail	Miles
101	8	0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19	50	11.12
20.35	8.35	0	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	17	40	11.12
23.45	11.12	84	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16	45	11.12
23.45	11.12	84	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16	45	11.12
24.00	11.25	524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	16	45	11.25
19.86								
Local	Mail	Exp.	Tientsin-Pakow Line			Exp.	Mail	Local
5.	3.	1.						6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	dep.	23.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.55	18.35
7.25	10.15	11.55	145	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.55	18.35
13.02	16.30	15.30	748	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	13.05	11.28
16.40	19.20	18.30	178	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	10.35	8.47
19.57	22.12	20.21	220	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	8.06	6.00
7.	2.	20.31	268	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	7.56	6.40
6.00	22.25	20.31	268	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	6.01	5.35
9.27	11.00	22.31	317	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	8.49	0.40
12.27	3.47	0.38	318	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	8.39	0.02
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	8.39	0.02
16.80	6.55	3.16	377	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	1.20	21.24
19.02	8.45	4.50	420	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	23.36	19.20
9.	2.	20.31	523	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	22.29	19.00
5.40	9.00	4.87	523	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	19.63	14.55
11.26	13.02	8.35	600	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	19.46	14.35
11.51	13.20	8.40	600	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.48	10.60
18.27	17.34	11.62	631	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	15.30	9.20
20.08	18.55	13.00						6.40
N. Exp.	Exp.		Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	N. Exp.	
13.02	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50	
7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00	
Yenchow-Tientsin Branch Line								
13.10	4.10	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	6.28	15.02
13.43	5.05	11.15	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	5.15	14.40
Linchow-Tientsin Branch Line								
13.10	4.10	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	6.28	15.02
13.43	5.05	11.15	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	5.15	14.40

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

April 1st and 2nd
STARRING ENGAGEMENT

OF
THE TRIO ANDRIEFF

"The Whirlwind Trio"
WHIRLWIND DANCES—COSSACK DANCES
MODERN DANCES

This famous trio have toured the principal theatres of the world and give an exhibition of good dancing ORIGINAL—DARING—WONDERFUL

BESSIE LOVE

"A LITTLE SISTER OF EVERYBODY"

She's back again, the glad girl of the screen, in the great hit of her career with Pathe.

ALWAYS A HAPPY FAVORITE

"THE GERMANS LEAVE SHANGHAI"

Exclusive pictures to the Apollo, pictures by Pathe Freres: Arrival at the wharf—The "Specials" and Volunteers—The Customs search—Some well-known celebrities come from the great direct—Searching on board.

COME AND HAVE A LAST LOOK

Pathe's American Gazette—Princeton Football Game

"WIFFLES IN LOVE WITH HIS TYPIST"

See her—and then cease to wonder why.

Time and Prices as usual.

LYCEUM THEATRE

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

Return and Farewell Visit of the Popular

FRAWLEY COMEDY CO.

Tonight! Tonight!

Tuesday and Wednesday,
April 1st and 2nd

The Brilliant Comedy Drama

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

Thursday and Friday,
April 3rd and 4th

The Gale of Laughter

"A PAIR OF SIXES"

Saturday, April 5th

The Priceless Comedy

"FAIR AND WARMER"
(The Rage of London)

Prices: \$2, \$2, and \$1.

Booking at Moutrie & Co.
Commence at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

Saturday Matinee, at 3 p.m. sharp

"FAIR AND WARMER"

Usual Prices

Children Half-Price
21879

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT

COSTANCE COLLIER

IN

"THE TONGUES OF MEN"

FIVE PARTS

SHOWING

on Friday 4th

"THE SEVEN SISTERS"

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for
Tuesday and Wednesday,
1st and 2nd April

"Count of Monte Cristo"

Second Epoch (4 Parts)

Also Showing

"MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

1st and 2nd Episodes
(Four Parts)

Commencing from Thursday Next
The Famous Detective Picture

"ULTUS"

First Series, 6 Parts
More Interesting and
Sensational than
"FANTOMAS"

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

April 1st, 9.30 p.m.

BAL DE TETES

GIVEN BY THE RUSSIAN SECTION OF THE A.W.R.A.
IN AID OF THE SIBERIAN RELIEF FUND

Under the patronage of Lady Fraser, Mrs. Lobingier,
Mme. de Oliveira, Mrs. Reiss, Mme. de Rossi, Mme. Wilden
and Mme. Grosse

Ladies will be given Three Prizes by popular
votes for the best Fancy Head Dress.

TICKETS \$3.00

AT MOUTRIE'S AND THE ASTOR HOUSE

BRUSSELS AGAIN RESUMES
ITS FORMER JOYOUS LIFE

Gay Night Scenes Now In The
Belgian Capital, Long Sub-
dued By Germans

HIGH PRICES ARE THE RULE

And Only The Wealthy Are En-
joying Themselves—Work-
men Find It Hard To Live

By Edwin L. James
(New York Times Cable)

Brussels, Feb. 14.—One has always heard that King Albert fought for a principle. A visit to Brussels these days convinces one that a principle was not all King Albert fought for. The capital of doughty Belgium is today Brussels. The joyous Brussels started celebrating the day the Germans left, and it found the celebration so pleasant it has not stopped yet. This city of elegance and beauty and dignity, of classic buildings and noble boulevards, is possessed of joy now-days. Joy that is the outpouring of abundance of reaction from the somber life of four years of war. If one had not known what Brussels suffered one might say its joy is the pent-up joy of fifty-two months. Possessed as it is of this wonderful joy, incidentally Brussels is possessed of a hatred of the Hun which seems to me to transcend the hatred of the French for the boche, which, by the by, is no mean hatred.

Being within motoring distance of Brussels I came here because I had heard that President Wilson was coming to call on King Albert. The tip was worth about as much as most tips newspapermen get, but the trip is worth the trouble, and it may be set

Amusements

Olympic Theatre

TONIGHT

VALESKA SURATT

in

"THE IMMIGRANT"

FIVE PARTS

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 4th

THE INTERNATIONAL WRESTLERS

in

WRESTLING

MATCHES

UNDER FRENCH

RULES



Shanghai Hebrew Relief Society

Purim Fancy Dress Ball

(In aid of Jewish Siberian Refugees and
Local Charities)

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Thursday, April 3rd, at 9.30 p.m.

\$3.00 including Supper

Tickets may be obtained from members of the Committee
or Astor House Hotel.

21594

Delegates From South Africa And
Canada Leaving Peace Conference

General Botha and General Smuts, representatives of South Africa to the Peace Congress, and Sir Robert Borden, delegate from Canada, photographed as they were leaving the Peace Palace after a conference. From left to right, General Botha, Sir Robert Borden and General Smuts.

forth that President Wilson denied himself great personal pleasure by not coming. For the name of America is something to conjure with here where they tell you they would have starved had it not been for America, and here the name of Wilson stands for all that is admirable. Brussels is the heart of Belgium, and Belgium's heart beats strong for the U.S.A.

There are many in America who would find things to shock them in Brussels. Every night is much like an old-fashioned New Year's Eve on Broadway. But who denies Brussels the right to celebrate?

Coming through ravaged Louvain, where for miles you pass down streets where with fearful regularity every other house is destroyed, and then on to the ancient paved road that leads into the forest to the east of the capital. Winding through this beauty spot you come at last to a great boulevard with a park in the middle and wide roadways on either side. There is nothing in America to match it. It was dusk when we reached the city. Going to the Palace Hotel, near the Gare du Nord, we were told there were no rooms. After an hour's search we got into the Hotel Metropole, in the Place Broeckere, which had just been opened after the proprietor, as he told us, had spent weeks in cleaning it. The Germans had lived in it.

We hadn't asked the price of our rooms, and so the great shock awaited us at dinner. The prices of Brussels are the highest I have ever found. They make the proprietors of the boulevard cafes of Paris look cheap. In the cafe of the Hotel Metropole an order of fish is 15 francs, steak 22 francs, and ice cream 7 1/2 francs. I know, because I paid for them. When we finished dinner it was 10 o'clock. We called the head waiter

and asked him what was open at that hour. "The Palace Cafe, the biggest," he said, "is not open. It opens at 11. Sir. You may find some few places open, but it is rather early, Sir. They are all open by midnight, however."

Now, we had come from the Rhine, where the lid goes on at 7 p.m., and had been to Paris, where nothing is to be had after 9:30. So we were surprised.

Major Bozeman Bulger, who was with me, said the Palace Cafe would do, so we started. We went out into a street ablaze and crowded with civilians and soldiers, Belgian civilians and English and Belgian soldiers. Every here and there was a French soldier, but no Americans. Every other house seemed to be a cafe. From the doors of the first we passed came the strains of "Are You from Dixie?" We both were, and so the evening seemed well started. Reaching the Palace Cafe about 11 o'clock, we found it half filled, but filling rapidly. There I saw the first evening clothes since leaving New York a year ago. There were innumerable pretty girls, and every one was unconformably attentive because we wore American uniforms, and American stock is high in Brussels, as I have said. We found the same high prices we had met at dinner.

The Palace Cafe is fine. I know of no cafe in America so large. There was a large orchestra at either end, and the moment one ceased the other started playing, making the dancing continuous. And the music was all American music, every last piece. I asked why and the orchestra leader replied that Brussels wanted joyous music and the American ragtime filled the bill. And those orchestras! About sixty pieces in each. They played our ragtime well, but performed an awful operation on "The Star-Spangled Banner" because one leader persisted in putting ragtime into it. It could just be recognized.

By 1 o'clock the place was packed to the doors. We stayed until 3 o'clock, and left the place still crowded. They said the crowd would thin out about 5 o'clock.

Next morning we decided to stay over a day, and being well equipped with marks but without fangs, went to a bank to do business.

"How much are marks worth?" the banker was asked.

"Nothing," was the reply.

"But," we said, "you understand the marks must be worth something. They are worth something in Paris. We wish to sell some marks for some francs."

"American friend of mine," replied the banker, "marks may be worth something somewhere, but are worth nothing in Brussels."

What he said was true. No one would give a centime for marks in Brussels. Leaving there, we found that on all sides there was the most intense hatred for Germans and things German. This was true even among the shopkeepers, whom the Germans had enriched in many cases by their war trades. The Belgians are through with the Germans and all things German.

We made a tour of the beautiful capital from 11 to 1 o'clock through

streets well-nigh deserted, for the city had not then awakened. It would take volumes to tell of the beauty of Brussels. Touching a few high spots—there is Palais de Jesc, one of the handsomest buildings on earth, standing atop a hill with a magnificent view. Near by is the new royal palace, which looks like twenty of the finest Fifth Avenue residences rolled into one. The Hotel de Ville looks more like a cathedral than a City Hall, and the world knows the dignity of Cathedral Saint Gudule. The Stock Exchange is a handsome Roman building. There are scores of magnificent buildings in this capital which grip one with their glory. One must mention the monuments and arches which dot the city.

After luncheon we found the city awake again, its streets filled and joy everywhere, it seemed. But then we began to learn that the city, bright and beautiful and joyous, the city of wine and song we had seen, was only the glimmering surface. We saw that the shops were filled and that there was meat and food to be seen, but at what a price! We saw the street cars were not running, and learned that there was a strike of employees who said they could not live on their wages. We learned that there is much distress among the poor people, and that food and employment conditions are not good. I learned that Brussels, brave Brussels, was turning her best face to the world.

1918 World's Greatest Year
In Merchant Shipbuilding

London, February 26.—Lloyd's annual summary of mercantile shipbuilding throughout the world in 1918 shows that the total mercantile output of the Allied and neutral countries for that year was 5,447,444 tons. This figure has never previously been approached. It is more than 82 percent higher than the output for 1917, the record year prior to the war, which included Germany and Austria-Hungary, these two countries being excluded from the present compilation.

Three hundred and one vessels, of 1,348,129 tons, were launched in the United Kingdom. This is 584,032 tons below the record of 1913, but is 185,324 tons more than in 1917 and 739,885 tons more than in 1916.

Outside the United Kingdom there were launched 1,868 merchant vessels of 4,099,324 tons. These figures show an increase of 131 percent as compared with 1917 and are 2,688,595 tons higher than in 1913. The United States, Japan, and Canada were responsible for 82 percent of the total output abroad.

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

Anglo-Java Estates, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held on Tuesday, the 15th April, 1919, at 4 p.m. at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to the 15th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

General Hardware Merchants,
Wholesale and Retail. (Established 1881).

A. 1284 Broadway, Shanghai

Wire nails and tacks of all sizes, wire fencing, galvanised and galv-barbed wire, nail pullers, brass specialties of every description, rubber heels and boot protectors, etc.

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2831.

Dealer in

Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 35, North Szechuen Road.

V. K. SHEN & SON

Furniture Makers &
Interior Decorators.

9 BUBBLING WELL RD., SHANGHAI

From Cottage to Palace is far --- but we have managed to arrange from one extreme to the other in a fashion that meets the capacities of practically any pocket.

What he said was true. No one would give a centime for marks in Brussels. Leaving there, we found that on all sides there was the most intense hatred for Germans and things German. This was true even among the shopkeepers, whom the Germans had enriched in many cases by their war trades. The Belgians are through with the Germans and all things German.

We made a tour of the beautiful capital from 11 to 1 o'clock through

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venereal Diseases

7872 Nanking Road

(Opp. Lloyd Road)

Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday

Special consideration to men in uniform

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

SPECIALIST

(Can Speak English Well)

Surgical and Venereal Diseases

Men's and Women's Diseases.

X-Ray and Diathermy are better for

nervous diseases (especially rheumatism, nervous weakness, impotency) and skin diseases.

Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serum and 1914 (605). Tests of blood.

(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (8th house from North Szechuen Road).

Tel. North 2379. 17846

TURKISH BATH

and

MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Swedish and Japanese Treatment.

Prof. I. K. SEITO, proprietor, 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients treated at their residence by special arrangement. Telephone N. 2763, 25 North Szechuen Road. Open 12 noon to 12 p.m.

12 p.m.

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. N. 2951

Dr. K. HONMA

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases

Confinements, Surgery

X-Ray and Diathermy

Examination with Urethroscope

Skin Diseases

Massage Treatment

The Shanghai Sanitary
Laundry Company, Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances)

NOTICE

The public are advised that only a few shares are remaining unsold before going to allotment March 31st. Prospectus with application forms can be obtained from

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.
12 The Bund

Messrs. White, Cooper & Master
(Company's Solicitors), 1 Museum Road

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.
(Hongkong Branch), 9 Broadway

or the Company's Offices, 24 Kiangse Road, (Heffer & Co.)

Shanghai, 24th March, 1919.

MASON & CO.
CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, OPPOSITE RACE COURSE

at y Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

